

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1921

NUMBER 3

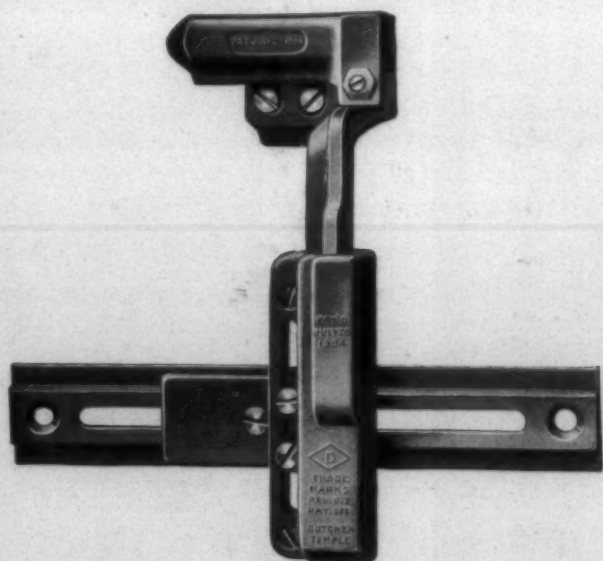
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Mr. Cotton Mill Executive:

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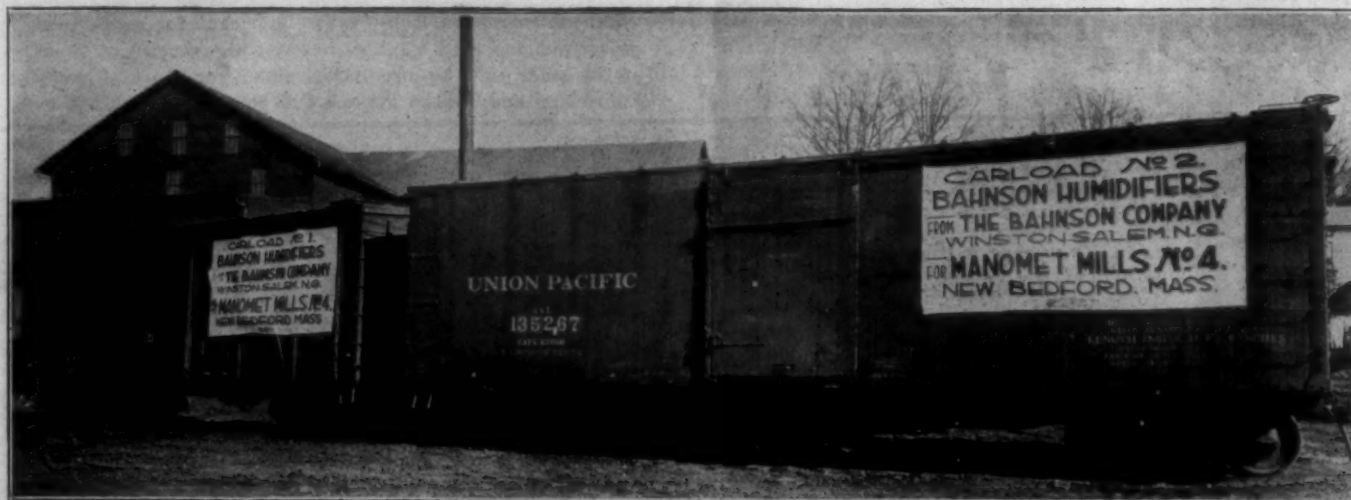
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Real Need For Dye Protection

Francis P. Garvan, president of the Chemical Foundation and former Alien Property Custodian, speaking at the meeting of the American Chemical Society in New York, made a strong plea for the protection of American dyes and the need of combating German intrigue and trade methods in order to keep the American industry intact.

Mr. Garvan told how the English chemist, Pekin, had discovered the real basis of coal-tar industry and how the German chemist "Hoffman," put this discovery in his bag and took it back to Germany where almost instantly he was able to make German industry, German universities and German government realize the importance of that bag.

"Immediate success led to a greater appreciation of an ever closer alliance of science and industry and an ever closer alliance between science, industry and the militaristic state," he declared. "This triple alliance changed Germany from an agricultural nation into the second industrial nation of the world, but in that change, it brought about a succession of periods of over-production, each one in turn overcome by greater consolidation, by ever increasing corruption in methods of bribery, espionage, dumping, et cetera, and by ever intensified state aid and direction. In 1914, we find the German people demanding the control of the markets of the world. We find their hearts corrupted by the methods which they had felt it necessary to adopt to overcome their successive periods of over-production. We find them swollen with pride at their successes and ready to inspire or acquiesce in the hazard of battle. This triple alliance of industry, science and the militaristic state—and the evidence is overwhelming that each was equally guilty—considered that it would be quicker and cheaper to attempt to gain this end by victory on the field of battle, rather than to find increased markets for a surplus production by further intensified methods of peaceful penetration.

"The same chemical research with its well served industry had in turn well served the militaristic state. As chemical progress indexed commercial progress, so explosives had kept pace with dyes and pharmaceuticals; the ammunition factories of her peaceful penetration were

the arsenals of her munitions preparation.

"In the fall of 1913, the chemical application of Perkin's discovery was able to notify the war lord that Germany was ready; that she controlled 95 per cent of the organic chemistry of the world upon which industry and the production of war gases and explosives were dependent; that she had crushed out every incipient effort toward the development of the Perkin discoveries by every other nation and was able to deal the dependent industries of those nations tremendous blows, and that now by the final triumph in the development of the Haber processes of making nitrates from the air, her agricultural production and munition production were safe from the menace of any blockade. You know the rest.

"All this German chemists accomplished not alone in their laboratories but in the forum of public opinion. They had educated and moulded thought in Germany until every man of whatever rank, in or out of industry, education or government service, realized the importance of chemistry in his life and in the life of his country. They knew that the alliance of science and industry had increased their wealth a thousand-fold in the past hundred years. They knew that it was the life blood of their industry; they knew it was the safety of their state and the sure foundation upon which to base the hope of the health of their children's children, and they had impressed upon the world the discouraging and withering idea that the Germans and the Germans alone were mentally equipped to lead in this great age of chemistry."

Illustrating the foresight of German chemical interests, Mr. Garvan told how "prior to 1908, German patent laws contained the so-called working clause, by which your inventions, if patented in Germany, must be worked there within a certain period of time or they were thrown open to the German manufacturers and developers. Agitation was rife in this country that we should protect our future in like manner. But in 1908, Germany had decided that she had so far advanced in science that she no longer needed that clause to protect herself and that if enacted by the United States, it would threaten her control of organic chemistry in the

world and destroy the purposes upon which she was bent.

"The president of the Bayer Chemical Company, at that time the head representative of this march-for-world-control in America, although on paper an American citizen, acting under instructions from the consolidated Government and chemical industries of Berlin, went to Commissioner Moore at the Patent Office in Washington. It was the beginning of one of Washington's hot summers. With fulsome praise of his outstanding position in the patent world and the great inventive genius of this country needing protection, he reproached him for not representing the United States at the International Patent Conference about to be held in Stockholm. Mr. Moore responded that the unenlightened Congress had not given him any funds with which to go. Mr. Moore then went on his vacation. Mr. Muirling, the predecessor of Schweitzer and Metz as the American voice of Germany's chemical interests, went to Robert Bacon, then acting Secretary of State, drew the picture of the United States unrepresented at that great patent conference, pointed out to him that he had a fund which he could apply to any purpose which he deemed for the best interests of the country in its foreign relations, with the result that Mr. Moore was recalled from his vacation and sent abroad, but with him went a letter to the German chemists, telling them that the American representative of the German dream had done his part and that they must now do theirs.

"The result was that Moore was induced to go from Stockholm to Berlin, where he was feted and dined by the Kaiser himself and returned to negotiate the treaty of 1909 with Germany, by which Germany was released from ever working her chemical patents in this country and by which the last hope of development of organic chemistry in this country was crushed. No more loyal Americans ever lived than Robert Bacon and Commissioner Moore, but they were unconscious tools in the hands of the German chemists, the handmaidens of the German dream of world control. And you were to blame, because you had not instructed your Government officials up to a realization of the importance of chemistry and its

guidance and protection by the State."

"In Germany today industrial reorganization for world domination first in the peaceful arts and then in war is proceeding mightily under the sympathetic eye and fostering care of a Government which differs in no important particular, so far as the world outside of Germany is concerned, from the Government of Hohenzolerns," said Mr. Garvan. "The German purpose stands forth as clearly as a mountain in the sunlight: 'First, reconquer in industry, and commerce, then we Germans will see.' Their secret documents prove it. The heart of the news that comes out of Germany proves it. They prove it out of their own mouths.

"Moles in the darkness, German agents in America are once more plotting against our security, our prosperity and against the health of our future children. The German design to render the United States impotent is being prosecuted today with more subtle viciousness than marked the intrigue of Von Bernstorff, Dr. Albert and Hugo Eweitzer in the years before we entered the war.

"The times are too tense with danger for passive tactics. On one side we have the same old crowd of German agents masquerading as good Americans. On another side we perceive American citizens supporting the German intrigues. In Congress we hear and stand aghast at the ignorant and malicious outburst of certain legislators, unmindful of their country's welfare. Folly drips from their mouths. Stupid suspicion of the motives of honest men and appalling ignorance of the times mark their astounding incapacity. There are some who, like Jacob of old, have set themselves to steal the birthright of chemical independence from the American nation. They may disguise for a time the hairy hands of the German dye monopoly that controls them, but in the end the people will know them for what they are. Their voices are the voices of elected Representatives and Senators in the American Congress, but the hands that manipulate them are the hands of the German dye trust, the most powerful monopoly ever formed by men, the Interessens Gemeinschaft, the 'I. G.'"

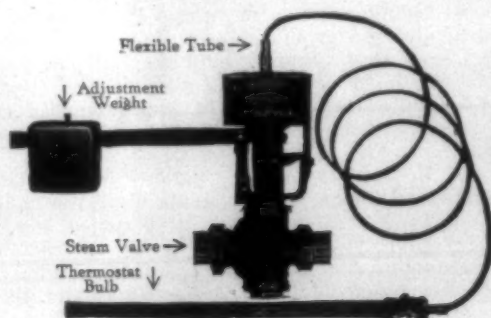
"If, in the reaction of war and in
(Continued on Page 9.)

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The Proper Care of Dyed Yarns

(By H. D. Martin, in Textile Colorist.)

Dyed yarns are very expensive products. Too much attention cannot be given to the proper care of dyed yarns in stock and in process. There are very many ways in which these yarns may be more or less injured.

In the first place yarns leaving the dye house should be thoroughly dried. It is unsafe to take yarns from the drying system insufficiently dried, and then lay it away in storage indefinitely. This is sure to injure the goods. It will mildew, weaken, and the color is likely to be impaired considerable in spots. It is also poor policy to stock away yarns while hot from the drying cans. There is grave danger in this too. The yarn may sweat, dampen and thus induce mildew and the damages are likely to be in full force again. Certain colors will be unsafe to put away either overheated or wet as spontaneous combustion may result therefrom. One very successful colored goods mill guards against delivering dye yarns damp or over-heated. The yarns are thoroughly dried by giving the drying cans plenty of dry heat. There is no danger of overheating the yarns, because of a unique arrangement which is as follows: The last can which the yarn leaves is filled with cold water instead of steam. In this manner the yarns are sufficiently dried without danger of having yarns put into containers in an over-heated state. The cold water can disperses the heat and delivers the yarns practically at normal temperature into the containers. This enables the yarn custodian to put the yarns away without fear of having it damaged by sweating or by dampness if insufficiently dried. This cold water can system is highly recommended as a cure for over-heated yarns from the dryers. It also has a peculiarly good effect upon the colors in that it imparts a better tone to the colors.

Secondly the proper care of the yarn while in stock, is a repaying investment. Colored yarns especially must be protected against strong light or sun-light. The yarns should therefore be stored in a room which is quite free from light, and then, as an extra precaution the yarn should be kept covered with cloth preferably as nearly to the shade of the dyed yarn as possible. For example bleached yarns should not be covered with black or dark cloth. Delicate colors are likely to be injured by coverings which are of contrasting colors. Covers should also be generally large enough to cover the yarns all over way to the edges, down to the floor. A great deal of yarn is injured by not being fully covered.

Another valuable point, is to store yarns of like colors together. It is not generally known, but if contrasting colors are piled closely together they are apt to be injured by the contrasting effects. The yarns should be stored according to the various color families. Thus the browns should be put together, and then a space or alley must be left

between this family and that of another color. The color family should be arranged like this: Dark brown and the next lot to it should be the nearest to this color. That is: very light brown should not be placed next to very dark brown, and so on. Yarns should never be placed on the floor. Rocks or platforms about six inches high from the floor level is right. This prevents dust and sweepings from getting swept into the yarns when floors are swept in the alleys or spare floor where yarns are stored. Again it prevents water from wetting these yarns when floors are scrubbed, or when there is a spill of any nature.

Colored yarns should also be used in rotation; using the older yarns first to keep the stock turned over and fresh. Care must be taken to have all yarns properly tagged to prevent confusion. The passageways or alleys should be generously laid out. If this is not done much yarn will become tossed about and become tangled by being stepped upon.

Dyed yarns cost a great deal of money, and it pays to care for it properly. For want of care in this matter, colors become dulled and lifeless. Others actually become faded out. And the dyer is blamed for faulty work.

If there are beams, spools, bobbins, cones, tubes and other packages of dye yarns ahead in any department—all should be protected from the light and dust. Dust will also absorb coloring matter. If stock yarns in process are not carefully protected, the surface of all these yarns may be changed and be unlike the color beneath the surface. All departments should be kept at as an even temperature as possible. A storeroom or department which is filled with colored work and allowed to change from extreme cold to an overheated temperature, is found to make havoc with the colors. The varying degrees of temperature will cause moisture, and dampness is a great enemy of stored yarns of any kind and particularly of colored yarns.

Steam pipe and water pipe leaks must be avoided. Also dye house vapors and all chemical fumes of any kind. Sewer gas as well as all other gases must be avoided. Pure air, normal temperatures, and extreme cleanliness, will do much toward keeping the colors bright and uniform in tone, also enable the yarns to be handled and worked to the very best advantage.

Bleached yarns require special care. Next to having the colors kept bright there is nothing so important as having as perfect bleached yarns as possible. Particularly so when it is taken into consideration that a larger percentage of effects are brought out with bleached background than in any other way. And if the bleached yarns are of a dull, lifeless, pale white, the design is spoiled so far as attractiveness is concerned. It cannot be impressed too strongly to the would-be successful colored goods manufacturer, that the bleached yarns must be of

(Continued on Page 22.)



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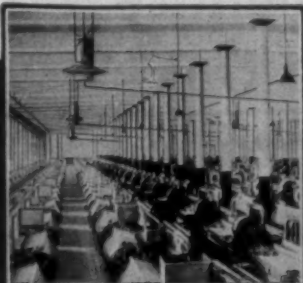
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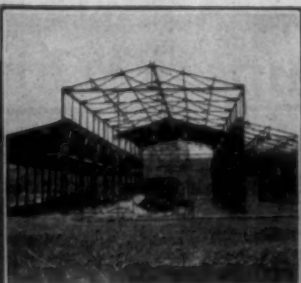
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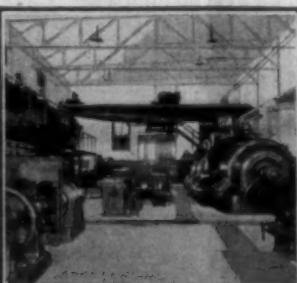
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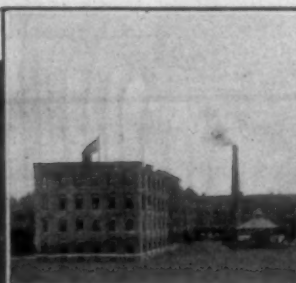
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When Cotton Becomes Flighty

When raw cotton begins to rise in price in any sensational way it invariably produces effects not noted when copper, wool, silk or dozens of other commodities move upward fast. This is due primarily to the ramified uses of cotton and to the wide area in which it is planted.

There are reasons why the present flurry in the staple should be more than usually unsettling. A successful propaganda was carried on early in the year to discourage planting, on the theory that scarcity of yield would enable the farmer to get better prices for the residue of the last crop and whatever may be grown this year. This is the same theory on which garment makers are working, i. e., regulating production to the point of restriction to command prices that will warrant the maintenance of high wages.

In cotton this restriction of production has been particularly disconcerting because after man has done his worst nature may make that worst seem good. This year nature has been in a punitive mood so far as cotton growing is concerned. Manufacturers have not been averse to paying higher cotton prices than the average level of pre-war values if the higher price would induce the farmer to produce better qualities for spinning purposes. Even after the farmer has done his best nature can frown and ruin the staple.

One of the things contained in the

present situation in planting districts is the germ of discontent that will grow among the farmers who did not plant freely and who will reap nothing of the added profit that comes from a higher price. These farmers may be able to pay off their bank indebtedness, or they may be forced to pay it, so that they will feel poorer after their year's work than they did a year ago. This discouragement of the farmer can be heightened by the profits of speculators that do not go to him.

Trading Influences.

The products of cotton occupy such a large place in the stocks of dry goods stores, to say nothing of their importance in manufacturing, that when raw cotton advances traders look upon the rise as certain to affect everything else in dry goods. That it does have a wide sentimental effect cannot be denied. Country storekeepers who learn that 4-yard sheetings or printed percales have gone up a cent or two a yard because of the cotton speculation they read about in the newspapers immediately begin to count their profits from a new angle.

This sentiment can be translated into profits only when goods can be sold at the advanced prices asked. It is not the cost of goods that makes mercantile prosperity. The jobber may feel very happy because the goods he has bought have risen in

price since his purchase. But he is too shrewd to fool himself into thinking that the added prices on paper amount to anything until he has sold what he has bought. In other words, his prosperity and his profits come from sales and not from costs.

One merchandising fact should be kept in mind. It is possible for cotton goods to sell actively in stores at a time when silk or wool goods are dull. That is what has happened in many stores during the past few months. It may well be that the cotton farmer who gets an unexpectedly high price for his cotton will spend the money on silk dresses and other things. But if the laborer he employs is only getting \$1 a day in wages as against \$3 a day last year the laborer at least will not feel rich while the cotton he worked on is being sold.

The reason why cotton goods have sold freely and rather better than other textiles this year is found in the low price, and the appeal is made to those whose wages were reduced or who, for other reasons, felt poorer than they were a year ago.

Business Will Be Steady.

For some time at least, whatever the speculators may finally do with raw cotton values, the trade in cotton goods is likely to be steady in distributing and consuming channels. A great many goods have

been bought for future selling at prices much lower than any that can prevail after mills exhaust the limited supplies of cheap cotton they now own.

There is hardly a cotton fabric, a pound of cotton yarn, or a cotton garment, that cannot be bought at the present time below the cost of replacing them from 20c cotton, as against 12c cotton, the price on which most of the goods now selling was based. A very large measure of the wartime inflation had gone out of cotton goods in all channels shortly before cotton began to rise. If there is to be a new inflation, it can only be maintained by the restoration of the purchasing power that made wartime prices possible. The fact that the wartime purchasing power was in large part fictitious has been burned into the minds of many men and women, but that will not prevent a repetition of some part of the same story again, if the public once more thinks that a rise in one article of commerce will surely force a rise in all others.

A substantial part of the primary dry goods trading community does not want to see another general rise in prices at this time. It is hoped and desired that a profit margin shall be maintained so that production shall be maintained and even increased. It is intended by leading merchants that everything possible shall be done by them to restore

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confidence in dry goods buying, and particularly cotton goods buying. How this intention shall be worked out is the problem before the trade, and the rise in cotton is not making it any easier of solution. Experienced cotton goods merchants are glad to see wool and silk men happier because cotton is higher, but if higher cotton stops cotton goods sales this gladness will quickly become ephemeral.

Stability the Merchant's Friend.

Stability in values as a whole best suits the purposes of the merchant. That is what the jobber in dry goods has been pleading for during the past months. When prices were cut so severely in cotton goods many jobbers protested, but they have all admitted, since their losses were taken, they have been able to do a larger volume of business. If they have done it at a comparatively small margin of profit, as cotton manufacturers have, in the interval, it has been due to the maintained high costs of doing business and the slow movement in lines that were not so severely and promptly revised in price. The point is, that when stability was found in cotton goods, at a very low plane of values, confidence began to grow among the jobbers.

If cotton goods prices are to go higher, and become unstable, because of a probable hesitation in the movement when the much higher prices are laid before the consumer, the jobber is not going to be happy, and the expected improvement long lived.

It is being urged in many places that all the revival in the cotton goods business has been due to the War Finance Corporation making cotton exports possible, or to the very great rise in cotton itself. The average cotton goods merchant of long experience contends that the revival has been due to two primal causes that are not now operative in the degree seen a month ago. One was the long continued curtailment of production, the other was the low price level at which goods were offered.

The now price level stimulated a renewed demand for goods for export. It led thousands of women to use gingham, percales and other cotton dress materials. It led the housewife to replenish her home requirements of sheets and so on. The curtailment of production was a cumulative force affecting stocks everywhere. The stocks of cotton goods in trading hands are still comparatively light, but light stocks at high prices may last all long while.

There is one rule an old cotton goods merchant persistently applies to cotton when it gets flighty in price. He asks now, "what is there in sight to make people buy cotton freely at 20c a pound, when they did not buy it at 12c, and why should more be used in the next few months at 20c than has been used in the past two months at 12c?" The answer to this question lies in the condition of the purchasing power of the people at large. If the answer is favorable at retail the cotton advance will hold.—Journal of Commerce.

Real Need for Dye Protection.

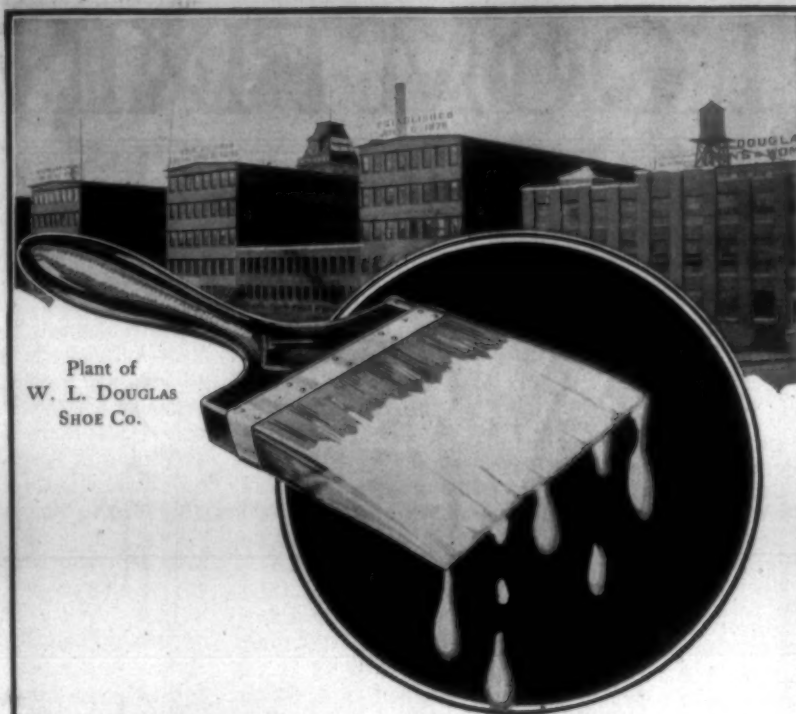
(Continued from Page 5.)

the general distaste for discussing matters pertaining to war, we permit ourselves again to be lulled and numbed by German propaganda, if we look on indifferently while a few demagogues in Congress and a few short-sighted selfish men in business life play the German game, if we allow Germany to stifle the American chemical industry that would within a very few years make the United States absolutely safe, then, I say, it will have been through your neglect and temerity and failure to realize that it is your responsibility not only to search the truth but to preach it.

"Your responsibility today is the same as it was during all these years of neglect, only intensified as it must be by your consciousness of the results of that neglect. You have listened without apparent protest contenting yourself with resolutions and telegrams to swell the waste paper baskets of Congress, to the German lie that there was a 'dye monopoly' would result from the enactment of a selective embargo, when you knew that the development of a dye industry is synonymous with the development of education in organic chemistry and that no monopoly in education is possible without the compulsory partnership of industry, university and Government, such as exists in Germany. (A monopoly which never worries those tools of German propaganda.)

"Did it not bring to your minds the lessons of the war when you saw the importing representative of the German 'I. G.' stand on the floor of the House of Representatives, flanked by fifteen of the seventeen Congressmen who voted against the declaration of war, leading the cheering when the first great unsuccessful test came as to whether American chemists should be given a chance to catch up their neglect of forty years and atone for it by leading this country through the development of organic chemistry into the realms of intensified industrial progress, sweet security to home and child and blessed advance in the medical service of humanity? Do you not feel that the voices of two German importing firms were louder in protest and more persistent in appeal for Germany than the voices of your fifteen thousand members for America's lessons of the war?

"Again I repeat, Herman A. Metz stood upon the floor of the House as that vote was announced and shouted to a gallery of American citizens 'I've got you licked.' And when he screamed in triumph, he meant 'I,' the representative of Interessen Gemeinschaft, the 'I. G.', the combination of German government and German chemical industries; I've licked the advice of your Secretary of War; I've licked the advice of your Secretary of Navy; I've licked your President; I've licked your Administration; I've licked your thirty million dollar investment in your colleges; I've licked your chemistry in your high schools and your public schools; I've licked your research institutions and the future of medicine in America.



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LOOM FIXING

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

12—The Incompetent Fixer.

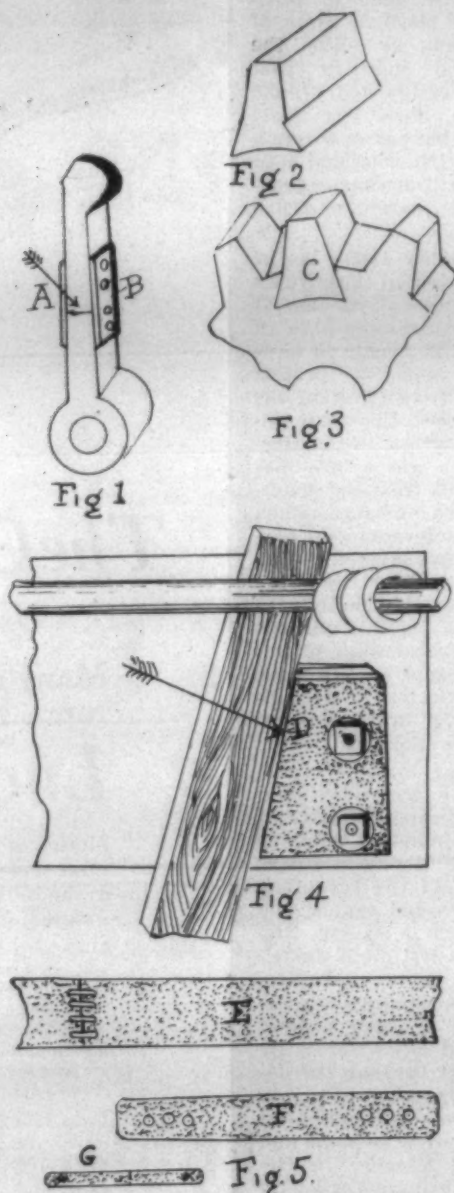
There are two classes of loom fixers in all cotton mills, just as there are two classes of men in all professions. There are the competent and incompetent fixers. When an overseer hires a man to fix looms he has to take a chance as to whether the man is competent or incompetent. The recommendations help some and previous knowledge of the man's abilities count for considerable. But in my experience as a fixer and an overseer I have often found that it is not possible to determine the actual worth of a man without trial in actual practice. I have had apparently competent fixers do exceedingly poor work as a result of carelessness. Others have made mistakes in adjustments that have been costly to the mill. Others have done such botch work that it has been impossible to keep them more than a week. Still other men who have appeared competent and trustworthy have utterly failed to handle the situation. On the other hand, I have taken on men who I thought were inexperienced and useless, because I needed some one for a section, only to find that they could do the work in a first-class manner. Some good fixers are stubborn. A green hand is more likely to take advice to get out of trouble with a loom. I remember that we had some looms running on plain goods and an order came in for some goods that required pick and pick action. The fixer on one of the sections was unable to get one of his looms running right and was what we call "stuck." Evidently pride kept him from going to the second hand or to the overseer for assistance. He thought that it would hurt his reputation as a fixer to get some one to help him out.

I was in charge at the time and passed by the loom several times while he was working on it, thinking he might ask my advice. The weaver was losing time and it is, of course, the business of all overseers to see that the machinery of their departments is running during work hours. This loom picked so hard on one side that the end of the lay was elevated a fraction of an inch at each revolution of the loom. The shuttle was thrown out frequently as might be expected. I could see from a casual observation that the fixer is changing from one to two-shuttle work had undertaken to increase the power of the throw by lowering the sweep strap to the position indicated by the dotted lines at B, figure 1. The loom had to make an unnecessary effort to get the picker stick over at each revolution, owing to the decreased leverage with the strap so low. I let the man work at other parts of the loom for a time and then as he went to the bench to get a tool I quickly adjusted the sweep strap to the right position at A and passed on. The weaver started the loom and it was running smoothly when

the fixer returned. Of course, the weaver told him what I had done and I noticed that thereafter he had a higher opinion of my fixing ability and frequently came to me to ask advice concerning adjustments.

More Botch Work.

Occasionally we get a fixer who will do botch work because he does not want to go to the trouble of overhauling a loom too much in order to replace a broken part. Fig-



about the arm and the shaft as at C. The object of the wire was to retain the arm in position, but it did not work well and the fixer had to go to the loom often enough to attract my notice and slide the arm into place. As soon as discovered I directed the fixer to put on a new arm, which he did in less than half an hour.

Some Home Made Shuttle Box Swells.

But sometimes botch work is necessary to keep looms going that are running on orders that must be filled within a certain date. Under such conditions it may be excusable to utilize improvised means. On one occasion our supply department let the shuttle box binders get out of stock. Several of the binders were needed to replace broken ones on the looms before the new lot which had been ordered arrived. The machinist obtained some strap iron, about one-eighth of an inch thick and width to correspond with the size of the original binders and made binders like that shown in figure 3. He simply rolled over one end of each binder for the pin D and bent the other end to make the proper angle.

A Round-Pointed Dagger.

A weaver had had several shuttle smashes in her loom and I was obliged to investigate as the fixer on that section did not seem inclined to ask aid from some one more experienced. I found the condition shown in figure 4, which is of dagger of the loom. It seems that the loom was an old one and it was about time for the mechanical parts to wear. The end of the dagger was worn to a rounded condition as at E so that when the shuttle failed to get into a box in time, and the loom "banged" the round nose of the dagger slipped off from the bunter and let the lay come over and force the shuttle through the warp threads. I had the fixer file off the end of the dagger to the line of dots, thereby making a new point as at F, figure 5. This prevented further trouble with the stopping mechanism.

Figure 6 is a sectional drawing of a shaft on which the hub of a gear fitted too freely and slipped. Instead of getting a gear of correct fit, the fixer did a little botch work by driving in the two steel keys G. These protruding key ends soon gathered waste and pieces of threads, until considerable collected there and this was how the botch work was noticed. It is dangerous to have anything projecting like this on a revolving shaft as the weaver might get a loose apron caught. I know of one case in which a girl got her long hair caught in a key sticking out like this. The key or keys should be driven in even with the hub, so that nothing will present itself to catch on waste, clothes or any object that happens to be near.

(To Be Continued)

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ure 2 illustrates an example of this kind.

A picking shaft arm had slipped on the shaft because the set screw would not hold. The threads in the set screw had become worn and a new arm was needed as the threads were also gone from the hole for the set screw. In order to replace the arm with a new one it was necessary to remove the shaft and the fixer of that section preferred to do some botch work by winding wire

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CHAPTER IX

FINISHING SULPHUR BLACK DYED HOSIERY

Under this heading we will consider various "softeners," "finishes," soaps, oils, after-treating processes, singeing, pressing, etc., and discuss them as far as the author's information allows.

Since the buyer is demanding better and better appearing merchandise as time elapses and since the majority of the retail sales of hosiery are made primarily on account of the good appearance and "feel" of the goods, it is most desirable from the standpoint of the manufacturer to produce on his goods the best possible finish.

We will begin by considering the purpose and effect of the various finishing preparations including chip soap.

When goods are dyed with sulphur black they undergo certain changes: First, the natural wax that is on the raw fibre is acted on by the hot alkaline bath and is partially or wholly removed. This in itself would tend to make the goods feel more harsh and stiff, but there are other causes also for harshness developing. Mainly, these are the chemicals used. We remove the natural coating of wax and then impregnate the fibre with dye, soda ash, and salt, adding in this way from 5% to 8% of totally foreign matter that has every tendency to further stiffen the material, although these chemicals do not *weaken* the goods when properly applied.

Now the purpose of finishing is first to replace the lost softness of the fibre and second to add better lustre and tone to the shade. As it happens the cotton is given lustre and tone whenever it is softened. The warm soap or oil solution seems to thoroughly cleanse away any remaining traces of unfixed dye and chemicals and to open up the goods, making them fluffier and more pliable. This no doubt affects the light reflecting powers of the material and thus gives a better appearance to it.

Soluble oils in the last bath seem to plate each fibre with a thin film of oil, giving them more softness and better light reflecting powers. It has a general level effect somewhat similar in appearance to that caused by an oil spot on the goods. All dyers are familiar with the heavy jet black spots appearing after dyeing, when machine oil has dropped on the goods before the goods were dyed.

The author is frequently asked "what is the best softener to use?" This is a difficult question to answer correctly because one man's meat is sometimes another man's poison. The varying conditions at different mills, and the varying amounts used as well as the method of application make a specific answer practically impossible. However, I can recommend what was generally used prior to the war. It consisted of from 1% to 4% of a good green olive oil soap and sometimes a boiled solution of olive oil, water and soap. The war made the price of this finishing process almost prohibitive, but prices on olive oil and olive oil soap will no doubt again reach such low levels as to make it practicable to use them for this purpose.

In the meantime, there are various good soluble oils on the market as well as chip soaps; and too there are patent softeners and mixtures that can be used to advantage. About the safest and most satisfactory combination for softening is:

1% to 3% of a pure chip soap.

1% to 2% of a good soluble oil.

The author believes that such a combination is better than either one of the two components used alone. In using any soluble oil care must be taken not to use too much. An excessive amount in the softening bath will leave the goods greasy in feel; it will grease the labels and tickets on the goods and will give to the goods a strong unpleasant odor when they have been stored for some time. It is best to use just as small an amount of the soap and oil as is necessary to secure the desired softness and finish.

And a last important point to remember is this: heat the softening bath to around 120° F. (not much over and not much under 120° F. for best results). Let the goods be worked in this bath for 20 or 30 minutes. Drain water off, hydro-extract goods and board.

To go into the matter of textile soaps more fully we will consider below what a good analytical chemist has to say regarding them:

SOAP

Soaps used in textile work vary considerably in grade and in properties. Possibly the reason is that there are so many different grades of textile fabrics to handle and such widely different results expected. It is, however, true that soaps like other materials, have their limitations and one grade of soap will not be equally applicable for all work. It is with this idea in mind, therefore, that we outline some information on soaps.

First of all, it is essential to distinguish between a pure soap and a loaded soap. A pure soap is one in which all the alkali is combined with all the fatty acid present and there is no excess of either. And dependent on the particular alkali and the particular fatty acid used, are the properties of the finished soap and its applicability for use in any given conditions. A loaded soap is one in which there is mixed in, additional alkali (not chemically combined) such as Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, or Silicate of Soda, clay or pumice, or any other material which cannot be strictly classed as pure soap. Some of these added materials, as Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Silicate of Soda, have a certain amount of cleansing ability, but the very fact that they are present indicates that an effort is being made to extend the use of the soap into processes better accomplished by other materials. Soap fulfills a function that nothing else will, but this is no reason for attempting to make it do things for which it is not fitted.

Soap may be made, using any alkali as a starting point, but we will consider only those made from the two principal alkalies, Soda and Potash. Formerly a large portion of the soap made was potash soap, or soft soap, but now due to the scarcity and high cost of potash, and due to better knowledge of processes using soap, practically all soap is soda soap, or hard soap.

The distinguishing feature of different soaps therefore lies in the other constituent, the fatty acid. Practically all vegetable and animal oils, fats or waxes, can be made into soap, and each one has different characteristics. The value of any soap in use depends on the kind and amount of suds it will produce. This is directly dependent on the titre, or melting point of the fatty acid which is combined with the alkali. Stearic

(Continued on Page 23)

Practical Discussions by Practical Men

The Discussion Page.

The Discussion Page of the Southern Textile Bulletin has for years been one of its most interesting features. Written by the subscribers themselves, both by those who are willing to give others the benefit of their experience in the practical side of mill work and those who are seeking information of textile problems, it has from time to time contained some of the most interesting and valuable textile information that has ever been published.

We wish to impress upon our readers that we are always glad to have them send in material for this page, whether it be questions, or answers to some other writer's request for information. When you strike something that puzzles you, or feel that you would benefit by some other man's views on some point in your work, send in your question and we will be glad to publish it.

It is often very helpful to find out the viewpoint of the other fellow who is doing work similar to yours. Also, it is helpful to any one to write their own views of their work. When you see a question asked, do not hesitate to answer it because you do not feel that you are a fluent writer. Practical everyday discussion of some interesting point makes mighty interesting reading for the large number of men who are handling that same kind of a job that you are.

Some Questions.

Editor:

I would like space to ask a few questions. Should fly frame tenders be allowed to take bobbins out of creels that have 3 or 4 layers of roving on bobbin when creeling? What is the best system to keep white cotton off the floor in the spinning room? Should speeder hands be allowed to cut off bobbins.

Texas.

Spinning, Spooling and Warping Costs.

Editor:

What should it cost for spinning, spooling and warping complete on a 11,000 spindle job with 6,000 spindles making 26s warp and 5,000 spindles making 32½ filling? Both warp and filling are colored throughout. Warps are creeled in patterns and average a little more than one beam to the creel. This excessive creeling is brought about by the very large number of colors to the pattern and the great variety of patterns.

Creeler.

Redrawing Card Clothnig.

Editor:

I would like to ask a few questions about the redrawing of card clothing. This is a very important

operation and I believe that much valuable information could be brought out from the men who know how to do it well.

I think that a general discussion of this subject would prove very interesting and of much practical value. A little help from those who have had long experience in redrawing clothing will probably save many a carder the price of a new cylinder or doffer fillet.

The question I want answered first is at what number of pounds pressure can the old clothing be redrawn. In other words I want to know how much it will stand without breaking.

Now then, what is best? We will say a cylinder will stand 300 pounds. Is it best to give it 300 pounds, or lighten up to around 250 pounds? From experience, which have you found to last longest after redrawing and doing the best work the longest—the one you gave all the pressure it would stand or the one on which you lightened up on?

I certainly hope that some of the carders will take it upon themselves to give us their views on redrawing card clothing.

Card Clothing.

Variation in Hank Roving.

In your questionnaire department, in your issue dated August 18th, you say the following: "The variation considered good on 42 sliver ranges from 3 to 8 per cent with an average of 5 per cent; the variation on first drawing 50 grains is about 2 per cent and some say second drawing 48 grain may be allowed to vary as much as 2 per cent while others hold that 1½ per cent should be the limit, one man says never over 1.9 per cent; the maximum allowance for variation of slubbers according to the answers is 1.5 per cent and many think that one per cent is sufficient, intermediates on 2.4 hank roving should never be allowed to vary over one per cent, some think ½ of one per cent is enough; speeders 6.25 hank should run almost standard, say the carders reporting and none of them would allow more than ½ of one per cent."

We notice in the above that you say the variation considered good, but we would like to ask if there are any mills getting variations as low as those given above. If they are, won't you please have them tell us through the columns of your paper, how they are doing it? We have gone into the matter of variations very extensively but we have not been able to get ours down anywhere in the neighborhood of those given above. Thanking you for any information you may be able to get us on this, we beg to remain,

South Carolina Mill.

We would appreciate it very much if mill men who are getting variations within the limits stated above would give the desired information. —Editor.

Increase in Exports of British Textiles.

London.—The Board of Trade returns for August show that British cotton yarn exports gained considerably compared with the levels recorded in July.

Exports of cotton yarns in August reached a total of 15,286,000 pounds, an increase of 5,415,000 pounds com-

pared with July and a gain of 2,362,000 pounds over August, 1920. The total for August, 1920 (was 12,924,000 pounds. In August, 1913, the total was 15,998,000 pounds.

Exports of piece goods during August reached 212,403,000 square yards, compared with 366,541,000 square yards in the same month last year and with 579,547,000 linear yards in August, 1913.

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South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers to Meet at Textile Show.

The executive committee of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina met in Spartanburg last week and decided to hold the next annual meeting of the association at Greenville October 7, during the textile show. There were about 20 prominent manufacturers in attendance.

President J. D. Hammett, of Anderson, presided. A greater degree of optimism was expressed by New York cotton goods men here than has been heard in months. It was the consensus of opinion that the rise in the price of cotton will bring good to all classes of business, and that the South, with the rest of the country, is about to enjoy an era of prosperity.

No sign of trouble is seen in any quarter and the textile industry views the future with confidence. Those attending the meeting were J. B. Hammett, J. B. Gossett, B. E. Geer, Z. F. Wright, A. L. Blake, V. M. Montgomery, Dr. H. A. Ligon, J. H. Smith, T. M. Marchant, Robert H. Sullivan, Geo. W. Symmer, A. F. McKissick, J. Choice Ivens, John Warrington, John A. Law, Geo. W. Forrester and Alfred Moore.

Secretary Herbert Hoover of the Department of Commerce having accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address, a resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Association, held in Spartanburg, S. C., requesting Mr. Hoover to address the association jointly with the exhibitors and visitors on that occasion. President J. D. Hammett has issued a circular letter asking all members to attend. The exercises begin at 11 a. m. Thursday, October 6.

This request to Secretary Hoover is gratifying to the management of Textile Hall, and will also be interesting news to the public. It insures not only a large gathering on the opening day, October 6, but also a representative attendance of cotton mill executives from all over the South, as well as those prominent in mercantile, banking and other lines of industry.

Preparations for the show are thoroughly made. All of the committees are busily at work. All anxiety for the success of the show has been set at rest by the generous support which has been received from the prominent manufacturers throughout the country. A great number will yet come in as the experience of all previous expositions proves that the last two weeks usually finds concerns clamoring for space, who could just as easily have gotten in earlier and secured better positions. It is fortunate that Textile Hall, being built especially for exhibitions of this character, has no poor locations.

The entire second floor with its great windows and lofty ceilings will be used for Textile Products Show. The exhibitors committee and the hall committee are getting the booths in shape. The color scheme this year will be green and white. Several harmonizing shades will be used also, but these will predominate. The Textile Products Show, like its illustrious predecessor, the

Silk Show in New York last winter, of which so little was expected and so much was accomplished, will be a revelation to the buyers of the country.

Among those who have signed up for space are:

Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Chester, Pa.
American Fabrics Co., 200 Fifth Ave., New York.
American Wool & Cotton Reporter, 530 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.
Aragon Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Arcade Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.
Belton Mills, Belton, S. C.
Blue Buckle Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.
Brandon Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Brogan Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Chiquola Mills, Honea Path, S. C.
The Commercial Shirt Co., 627-623 Broadway, New York.
Cone Export & Commission Co.
Cotton Mill News, Charlotte, N. C.
Deering, Milliken & Co., 79 Leonard St., New York.
Drygoods Economist, 239 W. 39th St., New York.
Dunnean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Durham Hosiery Co., Durham, N. C.
Easley Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Edisto Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C.
The Farish Co., 83 Worth St., New York.
Franklin Process Co., Providence, R. I.
Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.
Georgia Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.
Hunter Mfg. & Com. Co., 0 Worth St., New York.
Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Keewee Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Lawrence & Co., 24 Thomas St., New York.
Leslie, Evans & Co., 61 Leonard St., New York.
Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.
Leaksville Woolen Mills, Charlotte, N. C.
Mills Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.
Newberry Cotton Mills, Newberry, S. C.
Nuckasee Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.
N. C. Finishing Co., Lexington, N. C.
Orr Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C.
Pacific Mills, Hampton Mills Dept., Columbia, S. C.
Pelzer Mfg. Co., Pelzer, S. C.
Piedmont Mfg. Co., Piedmont, S. C.
Poinsett Mills, Greenville, S. C.
Pomona Mills Co., Greensboro, N. C.
Ridley Watts & Co., New York.
Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.
Southern Mercerizing Co., Tryon, N. C.
Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Standard Processing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.
Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.
Textile World, New York.
Textiles, 1170 Broadway, New York.
Union Bleaching & Finishing Co., Greenville, S. C.
Utility Mfg. Co., Goldsboro, N. C.
Victor-Monaghan Co., Greenville, S. C.
Williamston Mills, Williamston, S. C.
Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C.
Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

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You cannot expect to get the best results from your cards unless your flats and lickerins are in good condition. We have maintained for years in Charlotte, N. C., a shop for reclothing flats and rewinding lickerins. We use either Sykes Bros. or Ashworth Bros. Clothing and our own Point Hardened Lickerin Wire.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Starch

ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY are the watchwords today. Modern mill-men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

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NEW YORK

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Starch

Stop Motion For Looms

Charles F. Helderman, Leaksville, N. C., has invented certain new and useful improvements in stop-motions for looms, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to Jacquard looms and more particularly to mechanism for throwing the loom out of action under abnormal conditions and particularly when the pattern chain breaks or becomes disarranged to such an extent as to throw the pattern cards out of normal position.

In accordance with the present invention, means is provided for automatically throwing the loom out of action the instant the jacquard mechanism fails to effectively per-

form its accustomed function, there-

by preventing injury to the pattern cards and the waste of material by the loom continuing to operate without functioning properly.

The drawings illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention. However, it is to be understood that in adapting the same to meet different conditions, various changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the nature of the invention as claimed hereinafter.

Referring to the drawings hereto attached:

Figure 1 is a diagrammatic view of a jacquard machine of ordinary construction illustrating the application of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view showing more clearly the stop motion, whereby the loom is automatically thrown out of action when

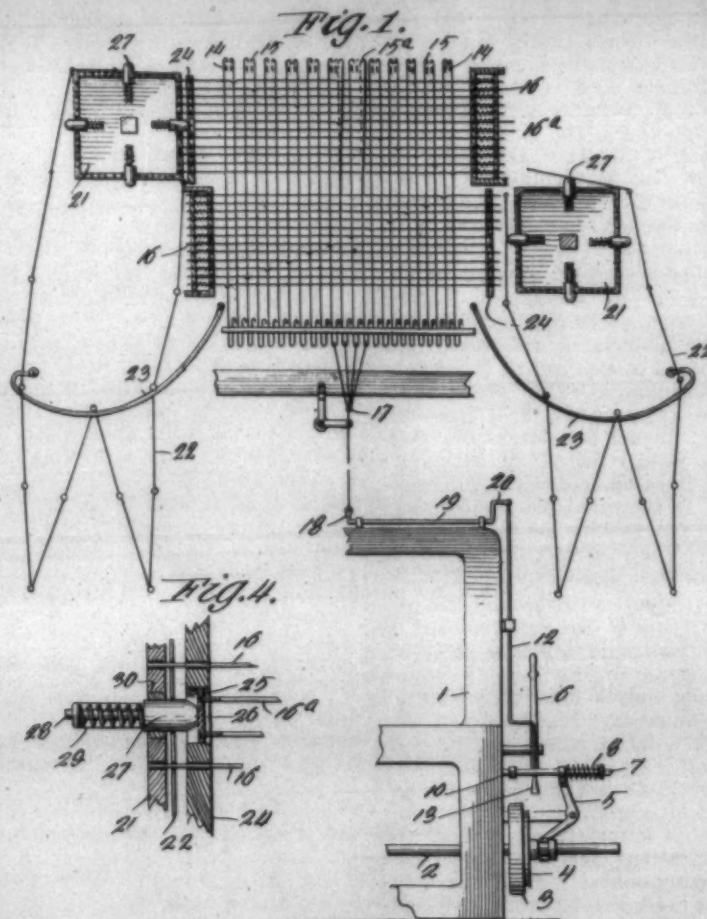
Fig. 3 is a detail view of a portion of a stop mechanism.

Fig. 4 is a sectional detail of a portion of the jacquard cylinder and needle board, showing the parts on an enlarged scale.

Fig. 5 is a detail view of a portion of the needle board, showing the yoke, whereby the needles of the stop motion are connected.

Fig. 6 is a detail view of a portion of the jacquard cylinder, showing the peg yieldably mounted thereon for co-operation with the pattern cards and needle board.

Fig. 7 is a sectional detail on the mechanism fails to effectively perform its accustomed function, there-



by preventing injury to the pattern cards and the waste of material by the loom continuing to operate without functioning properly.

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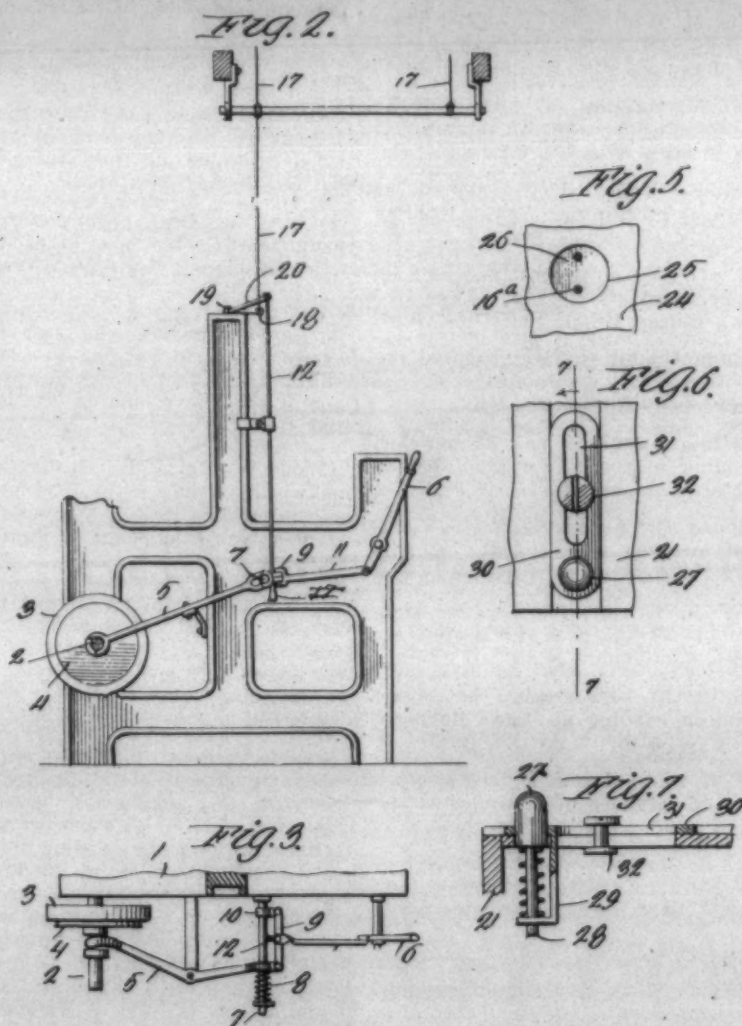
Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in the several views of the drawings by like reference characters.

The invention is adapted for looms of the jacquard type or provided with jacquard mechanism. The frame of the loom is indicated generally at 1 and 2 is the main shaft to which the driver power is adapted to be applied in any well known manner by means of a belt pulley 3. A clutch 4 is splined to the shaft 2 and is adapted to connect the belt pulley 3 with the main shaft 2. The clutch 4 is adapted to be operated by means of a shipper lever 5 which is pivotally supported intermediate of its ends and adapted to be controlled by means of a hand lever 6. A rod 7 projects laterally from the frame 1 and supports an expansible helical spring 8 which normally ex-

erts an inward pressure on the end of the lever 5. Toggle links 9 are interposed between the free end of the shipper lever 5 and a collar 10 secured to the inner end of the rod 7. A link 11 connects the toggle links 9 with the lower end of the operating lever 6. When the toggle links 9 are in alinement, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 3 the clutch member 4 is moved into clutched engagement with the pulley 3 and connects said pulley with the main shaft 2. When the toggle links 9 are moved outward away from the rod 7 at their inner jointed ends the shipper lever is actuated by the spring 8 to throw the clutch 4 clear of the drive pulley 3 with the result that the loom is thrown out of action. While any suitable means may

ed throws the loom into action by causing the toggle links 9 to aline, as indicated in Fig. 3, but when the rod 12 is moved upward, the toggle links 9 break joint outwardly, thereby permitting the spring 8 or equivalent means to come into play to automatically throw the loom out of action.

The jacquard mechanism comprises the usual griff or lifter bars 14 and hooks or lifters 15 and needles 16 in co-operative relation therewith to effect lateral movement of the upper hooked ends of the lifters 14 with reference to the griff bars. Certain needles, 16a are adapted to be actuated by each pattern card in succession, so as to throw the hooks or lifters 15a controlled thereby out of the path of the co-



be provided for breaking the joint of the toggle links 9, the mechanism illustrated is preferred because of the extreme simplicity thereof. A rod 12 is provided at its lower end with a wedge 13 which is adapted to operate between the rod 7 and the jointed ends of the toggle links 9. Under normal conditions, the wedge-shaped end 13 of the rod 12 is disposed below the rod 7 and toggle links 9, as indicated most clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. Should the jacquard mechanism become disarranged, the rod 12 is elevated to cause its wedge-shaped end 13 to come between the rod 7 and jointed ends of the toggle links 9, thereby breaking the joint of the latter so as the spring 8 comes into play to operate the shipper lever 5 and throw the loom out of action. It should be borne in mind that the lever 6, when operat-

operating griff bars, thereby preventing operation of the hooks 15a so long as the jacquard mechanism is in normal working position. However, should the jacquard mechanism from any cause become disarranged, the needles 16a will not be operated and as a consequence, the hooks 15a will be lifted by the co-acting griff bars and effect a stopping of the loom by throwing the same out of action. Strands or like connections 17 connect the lower ends of the hooks 15a with an arm 18 of a rock shaft 19, said rock shaft being provided with an arm 20 to the rock shaft 19 is actuated by the which the rod 12 is connected. When jacquard mechanism, the loom is automatically thrown out of action by the upward movement of the rod 12 in the manner herein stated.

(Continued on Page 22.)

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weave with.

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Steam and Domestic Coal



TOMS CREEK
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Personal News

L. R. Beaman is now designer at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C.

D. M. Pridgen is now grinding cards at the Jennings Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Will Melton has become section hand in spinning at the Jennings Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

John White is now section hand in spinning at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

Oliver White has accepted position as section hand in spinning at the Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C.

S. W. McLain has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

James Kelley has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Bradley Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

F. D. Williams has resigned as superintendent of the Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

C. L. Upchurch has accepted the position of superintendent of the Crawford (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

William Jenkins has resigned as designer at the Victor plant of the Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greer, S. C.

Posey Owen has resigned as general overseer of spinning at the Huntsville (Ala.) Knitting Co.

W. R. Thigpen has become overseer of cloth room at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

S. J. Ott has resigned as second hand in carding at the Marlboro Mills No. 5, Bennettsville, S. C.

L. N. Harris has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Norris Cotton Mills, Catechee, S. C.

J. H. Mayes, general manager of the Fitzgerald Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga., was a visitor in Charlotte this week.

C. E. Davis has resigned as superintendent of the Quitman Mills, Quitman, Ga., to become assistant superintendent of the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

Walter Martin, of the Calhoun (Ga.) Yarn Mills, has accepted a position at the Thatcher Spinning Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

A. N. Nelson, of Kings Mountain, N. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Park Yarn Mill, of that place.

John L. Teat, formerly with the Georgia Mfg. Co., Whitehall, Ga., has accepted an overseer's position with the Raeford (N. C.) Mills.

Thomas Hawkins, of Anderson, S. C., is now night overseer of carding at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

Thomas Putnam has been promoted from second hand to night overseer of spinning at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

Ed Cox has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Courtenay Mfg. Co., Newry, S. C.

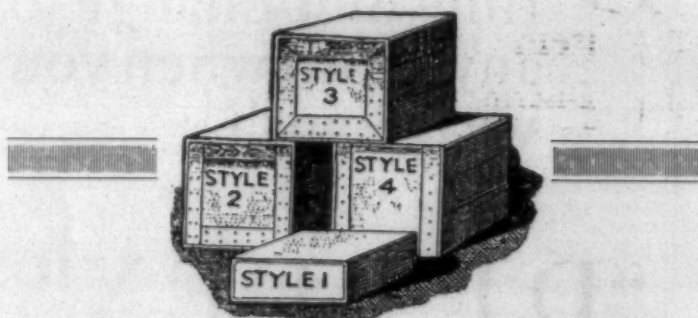
W. A. Morris has been promoted from overseer of carding to assistant superintendent of the Newry, S. C., and will have charge of night work.

Frank W. Reynolds, president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, has returned to Boston following an extended vacation spent in touring Europe.

J. F. Toney, formerly of Spartanburg, S. C., but more recently of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

Ernest Fallows, formerly supervising engineer for Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, Boston, Mass., has arrived in Paris to take up his new work as assistant to W. Floyd Crosby, manager of the European office of the American Textile Machinery Corp. Mr. Fallows with his wide experience in American textile mill engineering will be a valuable addition to the European staff of the American Textile Machinery Corp.

Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

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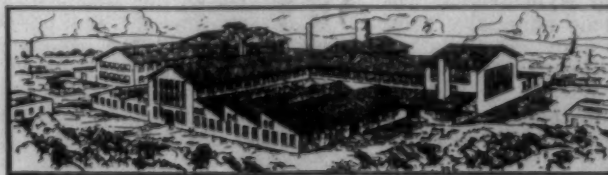
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We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

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McNaughton Manufacturing Company

Maryville, Tennessee

Cotton Advance of 100% Worth 33% Advance in Goods.

Atlanta, Ga.—An advance of 100 per cent in the price of cotton would justify an increase of 33 per cent in the price of cotton goods, according to E. P. Glenn, secretary of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association. Glenn is connected with the Exposition Cotton Mills here.

At the present market price of cotton, however, it represents an advance of only 50 per cent over the average price of cotton on which mills in this State have been working during the past year, according to figures which Glenn presented. The cost price of cotton used by one representative mill, averaged 13.32 cents, these figures showed, during the past year.

At today's closing cotton, was quoted around 19.50, which is an advance of about 50 per cent. On the basis of Glenn's estimate, this advance should justify an increase of about 17 per cent in the price of cotton goods.

Glenn presents the following analysis in arriving at his conclusion:

Taking the year's output of a typical mill, he analyzed its cost of production per pound of product as follows:

Raw material, 13.32 cents; labor, 8.24 cents; manufacturing costs, 3.03 cents; overhead, .98 cents; administrative, .61 cents—total, 26.18 cents.

On this cost basis, the mill would fix the selling price at 33 cents, he said. The cost of raw material, con-

sequently, approximates slightly less than one-third of the price of the finished product.

The Exposition Cotton Mills, like many others in Georgia and elsewhere, have withdrawn their lines, said Glenn, and their customers are not placing any orders. Both buyers and sellers are waiting to see what course the cotton market will take.

Stocks at mills, he said, are very low, most of them operating from hand to mouth, practically buying each week what they will need the next. His mills, he said, have on hand only three weeks' supply.

"Our records for the 40 years we have been in business here," said Glenn, "show that our profits have always been biggest during years when the price of cotton was highest and farmers enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. We like to see cotton high, but not too high. We should not like to see it go above 25 cents. The farmer himself is usually the worst bull in a rising market, and generally gets hit hardest as a result because he holds his cotton too long."

Because of their low stocks, Glenn said, mill prices will have to follow cotton prices very closely, with little extra margin added to protect them against unforeseen exigencies later on.

A new crop, according to Glenn, costs farmers about eight or nine cents to raise. At the new level of prices, they will enjoy a profit almost as large as when cotton sold for 40 cents, and much larger in proportion to cost.

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Dixielite is the perfect white finish for walls and ceilings of mills, factories and warehouses.

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NUMBER ONE BELT STOCK

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1921

Welcome to Charlotte.

THE textile and allied interests of Charlotte welcome the Southern Textile Association and are glad to have it meet again in our city.

In October, 1908, the Southern Textile Association was organized by a handful of men who met at the courthouse in Charlotte and from that small beginning it has grown to be the largest textile organization in the United States.

Not only is it the largest organization but it is doing more to develop an efficient industry than any association of its kind.

Charlotte welcomes the Southern Textile Association on its return to the place of its birth.

Made-in-Carolinas Exposition.

The Made-in-Carolinas Exposition which is in operation in Charlotte this week and next is well worth while and should be seen by every manufacturer in this section.

While there are a number of exhibits of cotton goods including knit goods and yarns, they are not as numerous as they should be and there are a number of very important lines that are conspicuous by their absence.

It is an education to any man to walk through the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition and see the wide variety of products that are manufactured in the two Carolinas.

Our people buy many products thinking that they are made somewhere in the North when they are really made upon our own soil.

We should encourage all classes of manufacturing because manufacturing means the conversion of our raw materials into higher priced finished products while difference in price goes to our laborers and our investors.

Everyone who visits the Made-in-Carolinas Exposition encourages the development of manufacturing in these two great States.

The Pressure of Stock Yarns.

For more than nine months the yarn mills have been manufacturing at or below actual cost due to the fact that there were always a few mills who were willing to sell at prices below cost and the prices they quoted, made the market.

There has been much optimism in the past few weeks due to the advance in the price of cotton and the yarn mills have been looking forward to a period of prosperity, but there are indications that there will be less profit or even more manufacturing loss in the coming months than in the period that has passed.

It appears now that prices are going to be based to some extent upon the sale of stock yarns and the policy of selling stock yarns below their cost of replacement is likely to be followed by many of the yarn mills that are under weak management.

During the past few days a mill quoted 40 cents on an order of 20-2 only to be informed later that the customer was able to get the yarns from stock at 35 cents.

The mills that have stocks of

yarns are able to get so much higher prices for them, than were expected a short time ago, that they seem to lose entire sight of the cost of replacement and also the fact that prices made on stock yarns make the market for yarns that are to be made.

The shelves of the merchants of this country hold smaller stocks of cotton goods than has been the case in many years and the advance in the prices of cotton and wheat are going to furnish a purchasing power that will force the merchants to enter the markets for cotton goods.

The converters and weavers of yarns usually carry large stocks but were caught this time with practically none on hand and the stocks at the mills can be easily absorbed when confidence is restored.

It is a fact that cotton at 24 cents does not look nearly as high as when it went to that figure last week as even the buyers of yarn may get to look upon it as a reasonable price.

The increased purchasing power as the result of higher prices for cotton may be augmented by materially higher prices for wheat as many predict that wheat will go to \$1.75 per bushel and give prosperity and an enormous purchasing power to the west.

There is no use in the users of yarn claiming that the public will not pay higher prices for woven goods.

The people who purchased goods based upon 20-2 yarns at \$1.00 per pound last year will certainly buy this year based upon 50c for 20-2.

As a matter of fact retail prices have never been reduced below the last named basis and it has been absence of buying rather than low price buying by the public that has caused the period of depression.

The prosperity of the Southern yarn mills during the next few months will depend upon the selling prices of stock yarns and the firmness of the holders in basing prices upon replacement values at the time of sale.

It is the margin between cost and selling price and not the selling price alone that make the profit.

How Unions Care for Members.

A typical instance of the way unionism takes care of the individual is furnished by a striking instance which has taken place in Charlotte within the past few days.

Everyone of course is familiar with the treatment of the textile workers by the International organization into which they had paid dues approximating, according to estimate, \$250,000. The textile work-

ers, under the rules of their organization and according to the promises made by agitators when their late lamented strike was promoted, were entitled to \$6.00 per week strike benefit—all they got was promises and empty talk.

The more recent incident referred to shows that not only the national officers, organizers, and other leaders of the textile union but of other unions as well are without regard for the comfort and welfare of their individual members.

In May members of the International Typographical Union, employed in job printing establishments, struck for a 44-hour week. All members of the Typographical Union who were not on strike were assessed 10 per cent of their earnings to finance the strike.

George Kinard is a printer who has been employed in Charlotte establishments for more than 10 years. He is a high class workman, a man of character and a good citizen generally. Mr. Kinard was told by his family physician in the spring that his wife had developed tuberculosis and if her life was to be saved she must be sent to a sanitarium. In addition to the extraordinary expense imposed by this misfortune Mr. Kinard was compelled to employ a housekeeper to care for his home and his four small children during the absence of his wife. Under these conditions his expenses have exceeded his income. Added to his other misfortune Mr. Kinard was ill himself for two weeks in August.

In face of these extraordinary expenses and misfortunes, Mr. Kinard was unable to meet the 10 per cent assessment of his union, although the strike began. shrdlu cfwyapa he has kept up his regular payments of more than \$3.00 per month. When Mr. Kinard reported for work at the establishment for which he has done acceptable work for the past three years he was informed by a local union official that he could not work until he had taken care of his 10 per cent strike assessment, this by order of International Headquarters.

Here is a man, a good workman, with a good job, with the interest and friendship of his associates, who, as a result of misfortune, is not helped but is kicked out of his job by the orders or regulations imposed by officials hundreds of miles away.

Here we have the fellow-workers and friends of Mr. Kinard placed in the position of sending 10 per cent each month of their wages to support able bodied men who are idle of their own volition while one of their own number, a man who be-

cause of misfortune merits their sympathy and assistance, is thrown out of employment in utter disregard of the comfort, welfare or life of a sick wife and four young children who must have constant attention.

It is needless to say that Mr. Ki-nard has the sympathy of the men who have worked at his side for these years and who know him, but their actions are controlled not by themselves but by highly paid union officials in a distant state.

Is it any wonder that the truly American working man and the American citizen generally are turning against the present brand of unionism?

Jack Iler Dead.

It is with an extreme regret that we learn of the death of Jack Iler of Greenville, S. C., at Augusta, Ga., last week.

One of the pleasures of going to Greenville was always a visit to Jack Iler in the office of the Keever Starch Company, for he had a handshake and smile that is possessed by few men that we know.

A clean cut, big-hearted man was Jack Iler and no man who traveled the textile industry of the South was better liked.

We knew that he had been sick for some time in an Augusta hospital, but news of his death came to us as a shock.

Says U. S. Has Not Lost Out in South America.

The United States can still compete in selling its textile and other products to South America provided that prices and qualities are suitable for local market requirements, according to George Weston, general manager of the financial department of the American Express Co., who has returned after spending about a year in studying market and shipping conditions in South America.

As compared with a year ago, liquidation of surplus stocks which arrived in large quantities from the United States at the time of business depression in Argentine and other countries and consequently held there in warehouses, is now proceeding satisfactorily, said Mr. Weston, mentioning especially cottons and staple articles in general.

With all the impetus business gain of late South American countries, he said, have still to contend with a certain amount of depression. In the opinion of Mr. Weston full liquidation of stocks held in warehouses will take from 6 to 12 months in staple articles while articles of luxuries would take from two to three years.

German competition in iron and steel especially was very much in evidence in South America but in textiles this country has an excellent opportunity. Germans are also getting very large contracts for public utilities, he reported. On the

whole German competition was staged very cleverly inasmuch as they are not only selling to the South American countries, but are also buying some of their principal products, such as hides and wool.

In the opinion of Mr. Weston the removal of import duties on hides created an excellent impression in our favor in South America which would be still more accentuated if wool would be placed on the free list. As a whole the effect of the new American tariff on South American trade, in his belief, has been over-emphasized both there and in the States because until now comparatively very little was exported from South America to this country.

Canadian Cotton Mills Withdraw Price Lists.

Toronto, Ont.—Fall price lists have been withdrawn by leading Canadian cotton manufacturers as a direct result of the sensational advance in the raw cotton market during the past few days. Orders which have been placed with Montreal companies since the withdrawal brought the response that they could be filled for November shipment but at prices prevailing at the date. Canadian manufacturers may now withhold their price lists, it is stated until the market attains a stable position during the period of the decline. Canadian manufacturers were cautious buyers and as they have been fairly busy it does not appear that they have any great amount of the raw stuff on hand.

This condition is also due to lack of public confidence in the market in the past few months. The bulk of future orders therefore, will likely have to be based on concurrent prices of raw cotton which certainly will be higher than prices ruling within the past month or so.

Hosiery Mills Withdraw Quotations.

That practically all hosiery mills in this section are withdrawing quotations on the product because of the nervous and unsettled conditions of the cotton market, was brought out at a meeting of the advisory board of the Southern division of Hosiery Manufacturers held at High Point last Thursday.

The object of the meeting is said to have been to discuss market conditions and to hear a report from Secretary and Treasurer G. W. Seyfert, of Elizabeth City, who reported the activities of the organization during recent months. The report was very encouraging to members of the board and showed it had enjoyed marked growth.

Before adjournment the advisers discussed plans for a convention of the entire division, to be held in Charlotte on or about September 20. Hosiery mill men from Virginia and the Carolinas, included in the division, are expected to attend.

The members of the advisory board attending the session were:

A. L. Patterson, of Albemarle; S. T. Gaddy, of Newton; G. W. Seyfert, of Elizabeth City; H. A. V. Parker, of Portsmouth, Va.; E. Lyerly, Hickory; F. Garren, of Valdise, and J. E. Mills, of High Point.

Bleached Goods!

(SELLING POINTS No. 31)

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Warp Bobbins
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The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Knoxville, Tenn. — Five more houses for employes, making a total of 55, are to be erected by the Holston Manufacturing Co., here. Business is said to be good with the mill and it is advertising for more employes.

Granite Falls, N. C.—D. H. Warlick, of the Falls Manufacturing Co., and the Dudley Shoals Cotton Mills Co., this city, states that his mills are now operating regularly at a fair margin of profit; that orders although not large ones, continue to come in every day, and that he has every reason to believe that business is on the upward move.

McColl, S. C.—The creditors of the Marlboro Cotton Mills, of this place, have since February received a total payment of 40 per cent upon the indebtedness of the business, with 4 per cent interest, making a total payment of 44 per cent, which the company has paid under the extension granted last December, according to a statement made by Claude Gore, president and treasurer.

It is expected to make another payment on Sept. 23, according to Mr. Gore.

Lynchburg, Va.—The petition of I. P. Hammond, trustee, for the immediate sale of the plant of the Jobbers' Overall Co., will come before R. C. Blackford, referee in bankruptcy, next Monday. The petition is an agreed procedure, it is understood, and no opposition is expected to be made to the order for the sale of the plant.

The building is valued at several million dollars and one wing of it had just been completed, but was never occupied when the company was forced into bankruptcy. The Craddock, Terry Co., manufacturers of shoes, have rented part of the building for the manufacture of women's shoes.

Knitters to Meet in Charlotte.

About one hundred hosiery manufacturers are expected to attend the meeting of the Hosiery Manufacturers Association of the Southeastern States to be held in Charlotte on September 20. Plans for the meeting were formulated at the meeting of the advisory board in High Point last week.

R. J. Walker, president of the Charlotte Knitting Co., is arranging details of the meeting. There will be two sessions, morning and afternoon, devoted to a discussion of business conditions and the outlook for fall trade.

Curtail Power to Mills.

The Carolina Light and Power Co., with headquarters in Raleigh, N. C., which supplies hydro-electric power to a large number of cotton mills in eastern Carolina and also to a number of mills in South Carolina, on

last Thursday shut off power for the last three days of the week to 58 mills and other large power users. This action was necessary on account of the low water supply at the sources of the company's power. The power concern will continue to shut off power on Thursday of every week until the water famine is relieved. Recent rains have helped the situation some, and it is believed that the power curtailment will not have to be enforced for any great length of time.

A list of all the mills affected is not available at this time, but in a general way all electrically driven mills east of the Seaboard Railway line in North Carolina are affected and several plants in eastern South Carolina.

Couch and Beaver Mills Declared Solvent.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6.—The Couch Cotton Mills, Inc., of Eastpoint, was yesterday declared solvent by U. S. District Judge Samuel H. Sibley on testimony of W. D. Couch, president, that a competent appraiser had valued the properties at between \$1,400,000 and \$1,500,000, while its debts were less than \$850,000.

The court's decision was that on the evidence submitted the mills were solvent. The form of the decision made it possible, attorneys pointed out, for further proceedings to be instituted, if there were dissatisfied creditors.

The hearing followed an agreement in which stockholders, creditors and the mill interests were represented. It was said that the mills would be operated by a committee appointed by the creditors. The chief creditors were the Central Bank & Trust Corporation, of which association G. Candler is president, which was understood to have held \$400,000 of its obligations; C. S. Webb, of Greenville, S. C., to whom is owing \$80,000, and Norwood National Bank, which held about \$70,000 of its debts.

It was declared by H. H. Turner, attorney for the mills, that the pro-

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ceedings against the Beaver Mills would be dismissed also by the creditors. It was contended by the creditors that this was a separate property, but the allegation was denied by the Couch Cotton Mills, Inc.

The original petition against the Couch Cotton Mills was brought in May by the Southern Textile Machinery Co., and M. B. Graves and Claud Ramseur, of Greenville, S. C. An interview of Manget Bros. & Co., which made various charges against the management, was stricken from the record by consent.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 8.—The Beaver Cotton Mills, the status of which as a member of the Couch Cotton Mills, Inc., group has been in contest in State and Federal courts, was yesterday declared solvent by United States District Judge Samuel H. Sibley. The decision was expected in view of the court's ruling on Tuesday, as noted, ending the bankruptcy proceedings against the Couch Mills.

Judge Sibley heard evidence and arguments yesterday on the application of attorneys involved in the proceedings for fees. H. H. Turner, attorney for the mills, asked \$32,000 for his work in various capacities; A. S. Grove, lawyer for the petitioning creditors, sought \$15,000, and joined with the law firm of Brandon & Hynds in asking \$10,000 for services as attorneys for John K. Otley, the receiver.

The receiver and several other lawyers also applied for fees, leaving the amounts discretionary with the court.

Knitters Meet in Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The general cotton situation was discussed at length at the morning session of the quarterly meeting of the Southwestern division of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers held Friday morning on Signal Mountain. The consensus of opinion was that the manufacturers are not getting enough for their products to cover the increased cost of cotton and the prediction was made of a substantial increase in prices.

Many of the textile men present expressed the view that an advance of from 15 to 25 per cent must be made to cover the present advances in the cotton market. Many textile manufacturers were of the opinion that cotton will go to 25 cents a pound, while others felt that prices will hover around 20 cents for some time. It developed that due to the uncertainty of the market and the inability to cover orders a number of manufacturers had withdrawn

their lines. Price increases have already been made by some.

It was stated that the cotton advance has already had the effect of increasing the demand for textile goods considerably and many mills are reported on a practically full time basis.

The meeting was attended by about 30 textile men, representing the chief interests of the section with President F. L. Miller in the chair.

Referees Hear Claims Against Cash Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The third conference in the case of J. A. Carroll, et al., against the Cash Cotton Mills, of Gaffney, S. C., has been held here in the office of Samuel T. Lanham, master, regarding a receivership proceeding to wind up the affairs of the Cash Mills. Judge Lanham, J. Hertz Brown and G. W. Speers are the referees.

The question absorbing the attention of the referees at this sitting, was the claim of machinery manufacturers, notably that of the Mason Machine Works of Taunton, Mass., involving about \$60,000, and that of the Campbell Manufacturing Co., of Worcester, Mass., for \$9,000. Howard B. Carlisle, president of the Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce and president of the Bank of Spartanburg, represented the latter claimant. The Mason Company was represented by its treasurer, Thos. G. Cox.

The next hearing will be held in Master Lanham's office here on Sept. 19, when the referees hope to have the testimony concluded.

Mills and Power Co. Both Appeal in Rate Case.

Raleigh, N. C.—Notice of appeal from the order of the Corporation Commission granting the Southern Power Co. an increase of approxi-

mately 25 per cent in its rates was filed both by the power company and the allied cotton mills which fought its application for increased rates.

Decision as to the county in which the two appeals will be heard is in the hands of the Corporation Commission and will be determined after conference with both appellants to ascertain whether they will agree upon the county to become host to the suit. One of the counties in which the two companies operate will be chosen, probably Mecklenburg.

Both the power company and the cotton mills excepted to the commission's order partially granting the petition of the power company for increased rates. The power company in its exceptions insisted the allowed rate was too low, and the cotton mills that it was too high. The issue will be taken to the courts, and in the opinion of the attorneys, to the United States Supreme court before the issue is finally determined.

Gem Yarn Mills.

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A. T. Baxter.....Superintendent
S. Z. Mullis.....Carder
S. G. Putman.....2nd Hand Card'g
E. W. Spradley.....Spinner
Tom Sherrill, E. W. Crews.....
.....2nd Hands Spinning
B. O. Davis.....Outside Foreman
W. R. Robbins.....M. M.

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 - 20—Del. 12" Coilers Met. Rolls, Saco-Pettee Drawing.
 - 4—Draper Spoolers, McColl Thread Guides.
 - 4—Draper Warpers, 510 ends.
 - 2—Saco-Lowell 42 end Doublers.
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 - 2—Band Drive Fales & Jenks 2 1/4" Dry Twisters.
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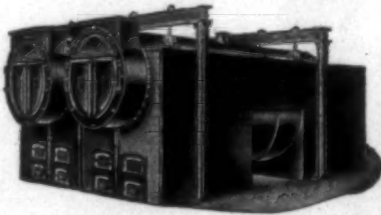
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The Proper Care of Dyed Yarns.

(Continued from Page 6.)

the purest white and to have them so, great care must be taken to prevent the stock on hand from deteriorating. Bleached yarns should be kept in a place by itself and separate from all other colors. If it is necessary to have other colors near the bleach yarn stock, let it be the light blues. Strange as it may seem the blue contrast will improve bleached yarn instead of impairing it. Finishers and storekeepers who desire to keep their very delicate white goods in the best shape, put them away in blue paper wrappings. So it is with bleached yarn. Such yarns should be covered with light blue paper or with light blue colored cloth. Everything about the room where bleached yarns are stored should be spotlessly clean. The walls and ceilings should be painted white with a slightly bluish tint. Bleached yarns kept in this way will not turn yellow nor become pale and lifeless. It will radiate with a clear white of matchless purity and which is so necessary to bring about the colored patterned effects. Colored stripes and figures which are built upon a splendid white background, will radiate with splendor and have an attractiveness which appeals to the buyer. The colored lines will stand right out as though they were put there in bold relief. More than one-half of the troubles in some colored goods plant, is the poor care given to the bleached yarns. Many of the other troubles are due to the poor care given to the colored yarns.

Take black yarn stocks. This yarn should be treated the reverse of bleached yarns. The drive must be to keep this yarn black. It should be a rich glossy black and in order to do this it must not be allowed to turn pale, yellow, and lifeless. And it must not crock. Standard backgrounds need to be all that is required upon which to build the artful patterns.

It pays to take especially good care of the colored yarn stocks—not only to prevent natural decay, but also to prevent damage in transit. Containers should be large enough to protect the yarns well. Most containers are too small and the yarns overhang on the sides. Oftentimes the yarn which overhangs come into contact with oily machinery, dirty posts, rough walls, causing oily and dirty spots as well as much broken yarn. The men who handle all yarns should have very clean hands. The stains from sweaty or oily hands coming into contact with fine colors, may not be perceptible at the time, but when the goods are finished, there will be odd spots here and there and nobody seems to know the origin of them.

The bare hands should never come into contact with the yarn itself excepting when absolutely necessary.

Stop-Motion for Looms.

(Continued from Page 15.)

The jacquard cylinder is indicated at 21 and its faces or sides correspond with the cards 22 of the pattern chain. The pattern chains are supported by the usual rack 23 and

the cards are laced or connected in any preferred way, so as to form the usual pattern chain which co-operates with the cylinders 21 and needles 16. The needle board or guide 24 is provided at or near each end with an opening 25 in which is loosely fitted a plate or disk 26 constituting a yoke, whereby the needles 16a are connected. The yoke 26 may be of any construction and is free to move in the opening 25 and the needles 16a may be connected thereto in any manner, so as to move therewith. Under normal conditions, that is, when the jacquard mechanism is working properly, the hooked ends of the lifters 15a occupy a position to be engaged by the coacting griff bars 14, but are moved laterally out of the path of the co-operating griff bars by means of a peg 27 carried by the jacquard cylinder 21. As shown most clearly in Fig. 4, the projecting end of the peg 27 is adapted to pass through an opening in the pattern card in register with the opening 25, so as to press upon the yoke 26 and move the needles 16a to effect a lateral movement of the hooked ends of the lifters 15a to throw said ends out of the path of the coacting griff bars. Should the pattern chain become disarranged from any cause, so that the opening in the pattern card will not register with the peg 27, the latter will be pressed inward and thereby fail to reach the yoke 26 and operate the needles 16a with the result that upon the next pick, the griff bars coacting with the lifters 15a will operate the same and throw the loom out of operation in the manner herein stated.

Each of the cylinders 21 is of polygonal form and each side or face corresponds with a pattern card and is provided with pegs 27 to register with openings in the pattern card under normal conditions, that is, when the jacquard mechanism is working properly. Each peg 27 is yieldably mounted so as to be pressed inward when not registering with the opening in the pattern card. Under normal conditions, the peg 27 projects and passes through the opening of the pattern card and into the opening 25 of the needle board 24 and engages the yoke 26, thereby operating the needles 16a and the lifters 15a. Each peg 27 has a shank 28 which is mounted in a bracket 29 of a plate 30 let into a mortise formed in the face of the cylinder. The plate 30 is adjustable to admit properly settings the pegs and allow for variations in workmanship. As shown most clearly in Figs. 6 and 7, the plate 30 is formed with a longitudinal slot 31 through which passes a fastening 32, by means of which the plate is secured to the cylinder in the adjusted position.

For single machines the cylinder 21 will be provided near each end with a peg 17, it being understood that each face or side of the cylinder will be supplied with two pegs, each being located at or near the end of the cylinder. Double acting machines will have each face of the jacquard cylinder provided with four pegs, two being located at or near the ends and two intermediate of the ends. So long as the jacquard mechanism is working properly, the

REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

(Continued From Page 11)

acid, which is the fatty acid of tallow, is a solid white substance and gives a hard soap which does not dissolve readily in cold water. The suds produced from a tallow soap remain thick and creamy even at a boiling temperature so that this brand of soap is the most satisfactory to use in cases where a very hot suds is permissible. Olive oil, on the other hand is a liquid and its fatty acids are liquid, so that olive oil soap is much softer than tallow soap. Olive oil soap gives a good creamy, thick lather with cold or lukewarm water, but at a boiling temperature the suds are so thin as to have little value. Olive oil soap is therefore adapted to silk washing, where a high temperature is not permissible.

Soap should therefore be bought on the basis of titre and per cent real soap. Most chip soaps are rated at 88% or more real soap and 12% or less of water. From the above paragraph, however, it is easy to see that two soaps may be 88% and still be widely different in results. The purchaser

of soap therefore must know that the titre is correct for his process, then buy the soap which gives him the most real soap for his money.

Soaps of high titre have a harshening or hardening effect on textile fabrics. A soap for removal of dirt should have as high a titre as possible, but a soap for softening must have a low titre. Tallow soaps clean well, but are liable to harshen and shrink, whereas a low titre soap, as olive oil soap, has a softening effect.

Soap made from vegetable oil is much harder to rinse out than soap made from animal oil or fat, as tallow soap.

Soaps made from fatty acids having the same titre do not always have the same sudsing value. This is due to small percentages of other materials which control the formation of suds. Cocoanut oil soap for instance lathers freely even in salt water, much more so than soaps having practically the same titre. However, the "body" of the suds when once produced, does depend on the titre.

(Continued Next Week)

July
EditionClark's
Directory of
Southern
Textile
Mills

lifters 15a will be moved laterally to clear the co-operating griff bars at each successive card of the pattern chain. However, should the lacing or connecting means between pattern cards break or the pattern cards become disarranged from any cause, the opening therein provided to register with the pegs 27 failing to register therewith, said pegs will be thrown out of operative position by being pressed inward and thereby failing to operate the needles 16a, the loom will be thrown out of operation in the manner herein fully described. However, should there be an absence of a pattern card from any cause, or the pattern chain be omitted, the stop mechanism will not be brought into play, and the loom when in motion will continue in operation since the pegs 27 will engage the yoke and operate the needles 16a and the lifters 15a.

Having thus fully described his invention, what he claims as new and desires to secure by letters patent is:

1. In pattern mechanism for looms of the jacquard type, a lifter, a stop mechanism adapted to be actuated by the lifter, a griff bar in co-operative relation with the lifter, a needle in co-operative relation with the lifter and means carried by the jacquard cylinder, and operative through the cards of the pattern chain to actuate the needle under normal conditions to throw the lifter out of the path of the coacting griff bar.

2. Stop mechanism for Jacquard looms, comprising a lifter having connection with the loom to automatically throw the same out of action under abnormal conditions, a griff bar in co-operative relation with the lifter, a needle coacting with said lifter, and a peg yieldably mounted on the jacquard cylinder and adapted to operate through a card of the pattern chain and actuate the said needle to throw the lifter out of the path of the coacting griff bar when the jacquard mechanism is working properly.

3. In stop mechanism for Jacquard looms, a lifter having connection with the starting mechanism of the loom, a griff bar in co-operative

relation with the lifter, an element loosely mounted in the needle board and having the said needle connected therewith and a peg yieldably mounted on the jacquard cylinder and normally operable through the card of the pattern chain to actuate the said element and the needle connected therewith to throw the lifter out of the path of the griff bar.

4. In stop mechanism for Jacquard looms, lifters, griff bars co-acting therewith, needles in co-operative relation with the lifters, a yoke having the said needles connected thereto and movably mounted on the needle board and a peg yieldably mounted on the jacquard cylinder and operable through a card of the pattern chain to actuate said yoke under normal conditions to throw the lifters out of the path of the co-operating griff bars.

In addition to the claims for the stop motion, as set forth above, Mr. Helderman writes us concerning some other points claimed for his invention. He states that he has had his invention running at Leaks-ville for many months and that it has proved that it will stop the loom and Jacquard machine 100 per cent of the time when the following troubles occur:

1. When the cards or pattern chain get off the cylinder from various causes, card laces becoming untied, cards loosened and wearing out, cards getting torn in two from various causes, causing the pattern to jump the cylinder.

2. When the pattern wires slip to one side and a fold of the pattern falls down, this often causes the cards to hang at the front of the card racks and the cards to slip on the cylinder and make bad pickouts for the weavers.

3. It very often happens that card wires slip to one side and torn cards flap back and forth as they are leaving the cylinder in the regular route to the card rack. These actions will hang the pattern under the cylinder and they will continue to pile up there until the pattern cards slip on the cylinder. When this is done, this stop-motion will stop the loom off.

New Mill Supply House.

An office will be opened in Greenville for the handling of cotton mill supplies by Harold Smith, as Southern representative for a number of large Northern concerns manufacturing such supplies. Prior to this Mr. Smith was a member of the firm of Smith & Bristow, clothiers.

National Acid Fast Violet BG.

This is the latest addition to the series of Acid Dyes manufactured by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc. Pure shades of vio-

let of bluish tone are produced by this new product.

National Acid Fast Violet BG possesses good fastness to hot pressing, carbonizing, rubbing and alkalis. It is an easily soluble and level dyeing color and will be found of particular value for the dyeing of piece goods, the makers claim.

This new "National" dye may be used for dyeing all classes of woolen or worsted material, either in self or combination shades. In addition to its usefulness for the dyeing of wool it will find general application upon silk or wool and silk mixtures.



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Northbound				SCHEDULES BEGINNING AUGUST 14, 1921				Southbound			
No. 36	No. 138	No. 38	No. 30					No. 29	No. 37	No. 137	No. 35
12:00PM	11:30AM	12:30PM	12:00PM	lv	Terminal Station (Cent. Time)	ar	10:55AM	5:50PM	4:50PM	5:25AM	
12:10AM	11:40AM	12:40PM	1:00PM	lv	Peachtree Station (Cent. Time)	ar	7:00AM	5:30PM	4:30PM	5:05AM	
6:15AM	4:50PM	5:50PM	9:35PM	ar	GREENVILLE, S. C. (East. Time)	lv	7:00AM	2:10PM	1:00PM	1:05AM	
7:35AM	5:55PM	6:55PM	10:40PM	ar	SPARTANBURG, S. C.	lv	5:50AM	1:00PM	11:52AM	11:45PM	
10:05AM	8:05PM	9:05PM	12:55AM	ar	CHARLOTTE, N. C.	lv	3:25AM	10:40AM	9:30AM	9:05PM	
11:45AM	9:20PM	10:20PM	2:20AM	ar	SALISBURY, N. C.	lv	2:05AM	9:20AM	8:10AM	7:45PM	
1:05PM	10:25PM	11:20PM	3:23AM	ar	High Point, N. C.	lv	12:45AM	8:02AM	7:02AM	6:27PM	
1:30PM	10:50PM	11:41PM	3:44AM	ar	GREENSBORO, N. C.	lv	12:15AM	7:35AM	6:35AM	5:58PM	
2:40PM	9:00AM	9:00AM	9:00AM	ar	Winston-Salem, N. C.	lv	8:50PM	5:30AM	5:30AM	3:05PM	
5:35PM	4:00AM	4:00AM	10:45AM	ar	Raleigh, N. C.	lv	7:00PM	12:40AM	12:40AM	8:52AM	
7:35PM	12:00AM	1:00AM	5:04AM	ar	DANVILLE, VA.	lv	10:52PM	6:10AM	5:05AM	4:15PM	
9:35PM	5:00AM	6:00AM	4:30PM	ar	Norfolk, Va.	lv	7:35AM	6:30PM	6:30PM		
9:35PM	7:10AM	7:10AM	1:40PM	ar	Richmond, Va.	lv	3:45PM	11:00PM	11:00PM	7:45AM	
11:05PM	2:10AM	3:10AM	7:05AM	ar	LYNCHBURG, VA.	lv	3:00PM	4:15AM	3:05AM	2:35PM	
11:05PM	7:40AM	8:40AM	12:35PM	ar	WASHINGTON, D. C.	lv	3:30PM	10:55PM	9:50PM	9:00AM	
1:00AM	9:05AM	10:05AM	2:00PM	ar	BALTIMORE, MD. Penna. Sys.	lv	1:53PM	9:30PM	8:12PM	6:05AM	
4:15AM	11:11AM	12:10PM	4:05PM	ar	West PHILADELPHIA	lv	11:38AM	7:14PM	5:47PM	3:20AM	
4:35AM	11:34AM	12:35PM	4:17PM	ar	North PHILADELPHIA	lv	11:34AM	7:02PM	5:35PM	3:04AM	
6:45AM	1:30PM	2:40PM	6:10PM	ar	NEW YORK, Penna. System	lv	9:15AM	5:05PM	3:35PM	12:30PM	

EQUIPMENT
Nos. 27 and 28. NEW YORK & NEW ORLEANS LIMITED. Solid Pullman train. Drawing room sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Sleeping car northbound between Atlanta and Richmond. Dining car. Club car. Library. Observation car. No coaches.
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Nos. 29 & 30. BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL. Drawing room sleeping cars between Birmingham, Atlanta, Washington and New York. San Francisco-Washington tourist sleeping car northbound. Sleeping car between Richmond and Atlanta southbound. Observation car. Dining car. Coaches.
Nos. 35 & 36. NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS. Drawing room sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta and Washington and New York. Dining car. Coaches.
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SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

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The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.



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Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

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GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

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Victory Manufacturing Co. Fayetteville, N. C.

J. H. Merritt.....Superintendent
E. C. Herring.....Carder
J. S. Blount.....2nd Hand Card'g
W. O. Tyndall.....Spinner
W. B. Moore.....2nd Hand Spin'g
W. R. Everette.....Slasher
Randall Melvin.....Warper
H. E. Beattie.....Weaver
J. H. Bryce.....2nd Hand Weav'g
J. C. Crumpler, Alex Walden, A.
D. Adcock, R. C. Hill, Loom Fixers
Max K. Merritt.....Cloth Room
F. W. Cunningham...Shipping Clk.
J. J. Faircloth.....Dyer
J. C. Blount.....Outside Foreman
E. R. Lillie.....Master Mechanic
F. W. Cunningham...Cotton Grader

German Mills Sold Until Spring.

Berlin.—The majority of German cotton mills report that they have sufficient orders on hand to keep them running full time past the spring of 1922. The Tulle Association has announced an advance of 40 per cent in prices, which confirms the impression that textile prices have started on the upward trend, and are limited only by the inland depreciation of the value of the mark, since little export business is expected.

The price of raw cotton on the Bremen market has followed the

trend of the Liverpool and New York markets, having advanced 37 marks and 70 pfennigs, which is double the price quoted only a week ago. The rise here is attributed partly to the decline in the value of the mark, as well as the report of the small crop in the United States.

Big Increase in Capital Stock of South Carolina Mills.

An increase of \$17,870,357 over 1920 in the actual capital invested in cotton mill plants in South Carolina is reported by the department of agriculture in the annual fiscal year report on mill statistics, issued by the department. The report, which has been compiled by inspectors of the department, shows that in 1920 a total of \$132,871,611 was invested in the mills of the state and this year the total is \$150,742,148.

The number of bales of cotton consumed this year shows a decrease of 7,963 over last year, but a slight increase over the number consumed in 1919. In going back over the figures Commissioner Harris found that more bales of cotton were consumed this year than in 1914.

Another interesting fact disclosed is that this year the number of tons of coal used was 57,077 less than last year when 531,10 tons were burned.

The number of tons this year was 474,028. One item in the report that gives an inkling as to the decreased consumption of coal is that an increase of 19,646 horsepower generated by water is noted over 1920. This is said to have caused a less use of coal.

The value of the annual product fell off by a total of \$86,106,897 from the value in 1920. Last year the value was \$262,881,443 and this year the figure is given as \$176,775,546.

Only a slight decrease in the total number of employees is noted, in 1920 the number being 58,350 and this year it is given as 55,896 or a decrease of 2,454.

Spartanburg county leads the state in the par value of capital stock of mills, the actual capital invested, the number of spindles, number of looms and the value of the annual product, according to the report, while Greenville runs a close second. Anderson comes third in the list and Union and York are close together for fourth honors.

The figures were compiled from reports of inspectors on signed statements by mill managers and give an accurate working knowledge of mill conditions for the past two years.

Below are the figures for 1920 and 1921:

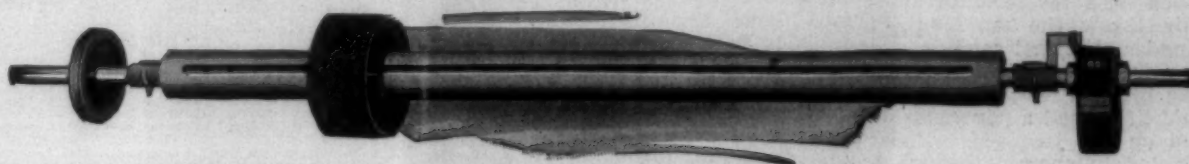
	1920	1921
Capital stock (par value)	\$110,875,197	\$123,295,190
Total capital invested in plants.....	\$132,871,611	\$150,742,148
Number of spindles	4,997,406	5,034,861
Number of looms	115,801	117,342
Number of knitting machines.....	1,391	1,462
Bales of cotton consumed annually.....	850,304	842,341
Tons of coal consumed annually	531,105	474,028
Value of annual product	\$262,881,443	\$176,775,546
Number of white males employed	32,534	32,550
Number of white females employed	16,470	16,550
Number of negro males employed	4,166	3,283
Number of negro females employed	1,459	793
Total number of employes	58,350	55,896
Total population mill village (estimated).....	134,866	136,037
Number of male children employed (14 to 16)...	1,985	1,538
Number of female children employed (14 to 16)	1,736	1,449
Horsepower (water)	29,197	18,450
Horsepower (steam)	61,740	55,380
Horsepower (electric, generated by water)	93,697	113,343
Horsepower (electric, generated by steam)	23,040	20,434

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Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



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B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868

Made-in-Carolinas Exposition.

The Made-in-Carolinas Exposition, which opened in Charlotte this week to continue until September 29, is one of the greatest industrial exhibits ever held in the South. Over 3,000 products are on display, representing a wide variety of articles made in the two states. The attendance since the opening day has been very large and promises to hold up well throughout the time the show is open.

The textile industry is unusually well represented at the exposition. There are exhibits from a large number of mills and in addition to these, textile machinery firms, supply houses and allied industries have exhibits at the show.

Members of the Southern Textile Association in Charlotte at the end of the week will find the show exceedingly interesting to them.

A full description of the various exhibits in the textile lines will be carried in our issue of next week.

The following is a list of the cotton mills, knitting mills, textile machinery and allied companies that have exhibits at the Exposition:

Maline Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., ladies and children's knit underwear, knit skirts and slips; P. H. N. C., men's and boys' knit underwear; N. C., men's and boys' knit underwear; Geoghegan Shirt Co., Reidsville, N. C., dress shirts and shirting materials.

Statesville Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C., yarns, ropes and twines; Charlotte Mfg. Co., Charlotte, card clothing and reeds; Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., "Character Cloth."

Alexander and Garsed, Charlotte, textile machinery; Gray-Separk Mills, Gaston county, combed yarns; McAden Mills, McAdenville, N. C., yarns and colored goods.

Imperial Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C., 60s to 90s combed yarns; Chronicle Mills, Belmont, ply yarns, 36s to 40s; Climax Spinning Co., 50s to 80s combed yarns.

National Yarn Mills, Belmont; combed yarns, 60s to 80s; J. N. McCausland & Co., Charlotte, dust collector and conveying machinery for mills; Belwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C., fancy gingham; Alexander Sprunt & Sons, Wilmington, cotton compressing and baling; Aragon and

Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, print cloths.

Pee Dee Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., plaids and shirtings; Roberdel Mfg. Co., Rockingham, plaids and sheetings; Leak Wall and McRae Mills, Rockingham, bed tickings.

Taylor Knitting Co., Hickory, hosiery; Coker Machinery and Foundry Co., Gastonia, dye machinery, warps, etc.; American Yarn and Processing Co., Mt. Holly, bleached and mercerized yarns; Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton, hosiery and paper boxes.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co., Charlotte, leather belting; Terrell Machinery Co., Charlotte, quill cleaning machinery; Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, gingham.

Leaksville Woolen Mills, Charlotte, blankets; Charlotte Knitting Co., men's mercerized, artificial silk and thread silk hose; Charlotte Bagging Co., bagging and ties; Bahnsen Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., humidifiers; Pauline Hosiery Mills, Valdese, hosiery; Waldensian Swiss Embroidery Co., Valdese, embroidery and lace.

Mills of W. T. Rankin, Gaston county, combed yarns; Arista Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., chambrays; Mayo Mills, Mayodan, N. C., men's and boys' ribbed underwear; Washington Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., fine goods.

Charles R. Allen, Charleston, S. C., sizing compound; Spencer Mills, Spindale, combed yarns; Spindale Mills, Spindale, 40s combed yarns; Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, dress gingham.

Parsley and Tanner, Spindale, hosiery; Elmore Co., Spindale, mercerized Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., drills; Pauline Mills, Kings Mountain, table cloths and napkins; Southern Industrial Institute, Charlotte, house dresses.

Armstrong chain of mills, Gastonia, combed yarns; mills of R. G. Rankin, Gastonia, combed yarns; McLean Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, ducks and damasks.

Adams Cotton Mill.**Macon, Ga.**

W. O. Tallent.....Superintendent
A. N. McAbee.....Carder
E. L. Lord.....Spinner
E. L. Lord.....Warper
J. H. Askew.....Weaver
R. J. Adams.....Cloth Room
T. B. Rector.....Outside Foreman
E. A. McLendon....Master Mechanic

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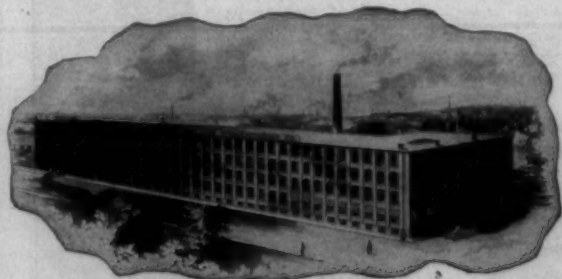
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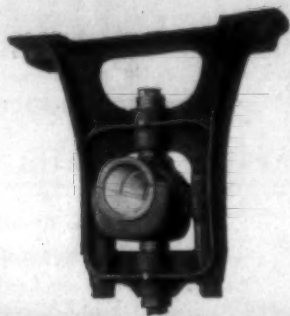
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of transmission machinery covers every possible condition or need of the user of power.

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Milton G. Smith, Sou. Sales Agent, Greenville, S. C.

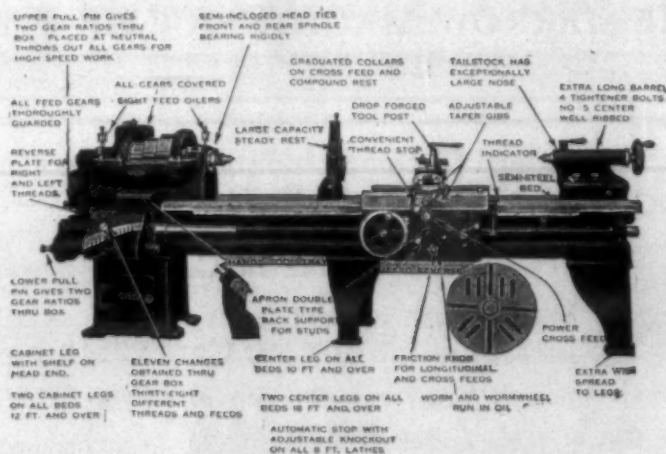


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62 Years in Business BOSTON, MASS.
Disinfectants, Spot Removers, Greases, etc.

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Made in 14" 16" 18" 20" 24" 26"



Sullivan Hardware Company
Anderson, S. C.

Textile Mill Supplies

Textile Hardware

Mills Take More Cotton.

New Orleans, Sept. 9.—Cotton mills of the world took 232,000 bales of American cotton in the week ending Friday as compared with 161,000 bales in the same week ago, according to Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

The movement into sight for the week totaled 192,075 bales, as compared with 141,685 bales a year ago. Mill takings since August 1 have totaled 1,304,000 bales, as compared with 842,000 bales a year ago. The into sight movement since August 1 is 82,783 bales, against 492,859 a year ago.

The American visible supply is 3,556,339 bales, against 2,405,312; American visible increases, 39,567 in the week, against 18,711 last year. Exports for the week totaled 84,847 bales, against 51,135 a year ago; port stocks, 1,300,856 against 735,537.

Morse Chain Company Exhibit, National Exposition of Chemical Industries.

This exhibit includes Morse Rocker Joint Silent Chain Drive of two-inch pitch by five inches wide capable of transmitting 100 horsepower and withstanding 100 per cent overload. The chain is provided with guiding links, runs over sprocket wheels mounted on a heavy framework, and is driven by a small motor connected up through a small chain drive.

The washers of the chain are re-

moved from one side and a revolving shutter is ingeniously arranged so that the rocking action of the joint can be followed as the chain goes on and off the sprockets. In other exhibits, this drive has attracted considerable attention.

There are also other small drives, similar to those installed in mills for connecting individual motors to machines or for replacing gears for drives between parts of machines. The type of case this company are recommending and the method of lubrication will also be shown. The Morse Chain Company does not desire or recommend running their drives in oil baths as they find that best results are obtained by simply enclosing the drives to keep away lint and dust and to prevent the throwing off of grease. A non-fluid oil which will not throw off, sparingly applied, is found to give sufficient lubrication.

In the exhibit are a number of samples of different chains showing the Morse Rocker Joint from ½-inch pitch to 3-inch pitch, and in several widths, illustrating the chain as used for ½ horsepower up to 5,000 horsepower. Photographs of actual installations and results will be exhibited to those who are interested. F. G. Anderson, New York manager of sales, was in charge and representatives of the sales department and others were in attendance who were glad to talk over the advantages of this drive with those interested.

NON-FLUID OIL

Mill Men Everywhere Agree
that *Non-Fluid Oil* is the Lubricant
for Textile Machinery.

Look for this Trade Mark on Every Container

TRADE MARK

REGISTERED IN

NON-FLUID OIL

UNITED STATES

PATENT OFFICE

Beware of ordinary liquid oils masquerading as "like" or "the same as" NON-FLUID OIL.

Don't be deceived—There is only one NON-FLUID OIL. Only one high quality lubricant that won't waste, drip or spatter—saving you from expensive oil stains—lasting longer in bearings—costing less for lubricant per month.

And where NON-FLUID OIL is used machines need be oiled less often—saving operator's time.

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NEW YORK

Southern Agent
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AMPLE STOCKS AT OUR
BRANCHES:
Charlotte, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga.
New Orleans, La.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The feature of the yarn market last week was the rapid rise in prices. In some instances where spinners were not willing to name prices in keeping with the higher cotton levels, it was necessary finally to issue new price lists. Some quotations on the new list are on a basis of 10 cents a pound higher than previous quotations and were very firmly held. Buying was slowed by the prices and the continued rise in cotton more or less demoralized the market so that they were afraid to operate. However, when buyers could locate yarns at moderate advances over recent low levels, they were willing to go ahead. Prices varied greatly, making it hard to get quotations that fairly represented the market.

Duck yarns and yarns for tire fabric showed decided improvement during the week. While the volume of business placed was not large, there was a marked increase in inquiries and a fairly good business was put through.

Combed yarns advanced from 5 to 15 cents per pound and near the end of the week, carded yarns again went up from 2 to 3 cents a pound. Spinners are holding their prices very firmly because of their belief in the permanency of higher cotton prices. They point out that yarns have sold very cheaply in the past year and that there is still too great a disparity between raw cotton and yarns. In spite of the slower buying, Southern spinners held prices up, believing that buyers will soon realize that the market has reached a new, higher basis.

The market was still very unsettled at the end of the week as a result of the rapidly advancing prices. Buyers were not inclined to follow prices up, but spinners were not deterred by this from continually revising quotations upward. It is felt here that as soon as the cotton market is more settled, a good business will develop. Buyers were too much at sea to operate to any extent and their hesitancy is expected to continue until conditions are more stable.

The prices quoted below are in many instances nominal.

14s.....31 @	26s.....36 @
16s.....32 @	30s.....38 @
Southern Frame Cones.	
8s.....33 @	22s.....39 @
10s.....34 @	24s.....@38
12s.....34½ @	26s.....@38
14s.....35 @	30s.....@39
16s.....35½ @	30s extra.....@41
18s.....35 @	40s.....@51

Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
2-ply 30s.....57 @	2-ply 60s.....95 @
2-ply 36s.....62 @	2-ply 70s.....1.05 @
2-ply 40s.....76 @	2-ply 80s.....1.10 @
2-ply 50s.....90 @	

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s.....47½ @	28s.....66 @
12s.....48 @	30s.....63 @
14s.....47½ @	32s.....66 @
16s.....49 @	34s.....67 @
18s.....50 @	36s.....68 @
20s.....50 @	40s.....69 @
22s.....52 @	50s.....78 @
24s.....53 @	60s.....91 @
26s.....54 @	

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.	
6s to 10s.....28 @	2-ply 26s.....39 @
12s to 14s.....32 @	2-ply 30s.....41 @
2-ply 16s.....34 @	2-ply 40s.....61 @
2-ply 20s.....36 @	2-ply 50s.....66 @
2-ply 24s.....37 @	

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s.....	@	36s.....	51 @
10s to 12s.....	@	40s.....	56 @
14s.....	@	50s.....	64 @
16s.....	@	60s.....	76 @
20s.....	@	Upholstery	
24s.....	@	Yarns—	
26s.....	@	3s, 4 & 5-ply.....	23 @
30s.....	@	41.....	

Duck Yarns.	
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	3, 4 & 5-ply skeins
8s.....28 @	16s.....34 @
10s.....31 @	20s.....35 @

Southern Single Chain Warps.	
6s to 12s.....28 @	24s.....@37
14s.....30 @	26s.....@39
16s.....32 @	30s.....@41
20s.....34 @	40s.....48 @

Southern Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s.....28 @	20s.....32 @
8s to 10s.....29 @	20s.....33 @
10s.....30 @	22s.....30½ @
12s.....30½ @	24s.....32½ @

Link-Belt Company Reduces Prices.

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on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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Linking Warpers Linkers Baling Warpers Baling Attachments
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Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers
and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing
Machines Dye House Ballers.

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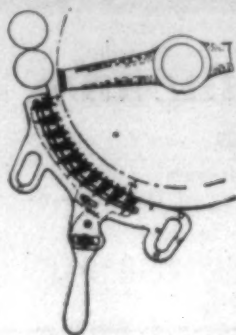
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Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste. Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

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354 Fourth Avenue
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Chicago St Louis Philadelphia San Francisco

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets remained unsettled throughout the week, the raw material fluctuations tending to produce so much irregularity that it was almost impossible to get a true analysis of the market situation. The tension in the markets eased somewhat as the week ended. Uncertainties as to future prices were so prevalent that many houses deemed it inadvisable to make new price lists until there is less speculation in the cotton market. The market as a whole appears to accept higher prices as being inevitable, but the trade is not inclined to follow prices up any faster than is absolutely necessary. Most houses were inclined to sell spot goods at slightly advancing prices, but would not take on new business for long delivery.

The volume of business did not increase to any marked extent during the week. Factors in the market feel that higher prices will be paid gradually, and mostly in small lots. The more conservative are inclined to move very cautiously. A fairly good business was done in the cloth markets during the week. Most of it was confined to small lot orders. Second hands were the principal sellers and some converters were inclined to take profits they had in goods, due to a doubt as to whether they can obtain higher prices for the finished goods.

Trading in print cloths was fairly active as the week closed. Mills were slow sellers, the larger part of the business being from second hands. Prices on a number of sheeting constructions were hard to obtain, with a good deal of uncertainty evident in prices on other counts.

For 56x60, 4.00 yard, 10 cents, net, was reported; 10 cents, net, quoted direct for 48 squares. 37-inch, 4.00 yard, with 9%, net, in second hands for late delivery. First hands quoted 10½ cents, net, for spots of 48 squares, 4.00 yard. Some 40-inch, 3.7 yard in the East, sold at 1¼ cents, net. There was inquiry for

40-inch, 4.25 yard, with not much heard in the way of results. For 40-inch, 2.85 yard, 12 cents, net, was considered the market. On 40-inch, 2.50 yard, some second hand goods at 12¼ cents, net, were reported, and 12½ cents price. For 40-inch, 5.50 yard, 8 cents, net, was asked.

Broader confidence in higher values for cotton goods is being manifested slowly but surely. Buyers are coming in gradually and bidding higher. Wherever manufacturers will listen to bids they can find some few buyers ready to make them, although on no very high level as yet. Buyers show in a small way that they need more goods and must soon have them at some price. On the goods that have been steadily active for months, such as gingham, percales and many branded lines, the buyers are quite content to await agents' ability to name firm prices, but on other goods they are beginning to show that they want more action.

The tire fabric trade, for example, is slowly waking up after a long sleep. Buying is beginning and within thirty days it is believed that it will be much more active.

Prices on Saturday were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	6
Gary g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	9¼
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s...	10¼
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s...	13½
Brown sheet'gs, 3-yard	12
B'n sheet'gs, 4-yd., 65x60s..	10½
Brown sheet'gs, So. stdn...	13
Tickings, 8-ounce	21
Denims, 2.20	15
Staple gingham	14¼
Dress gingham	18 a20½
Standard prints	11
Kid finished cambrics	10 a11

Hope He Don't "Short-Circuit!"

He—Here comes a friend of mine. He's a human dynamo.

She—Really?

He—Yes; everything he has on is charged.

Barred— by Afco Fences

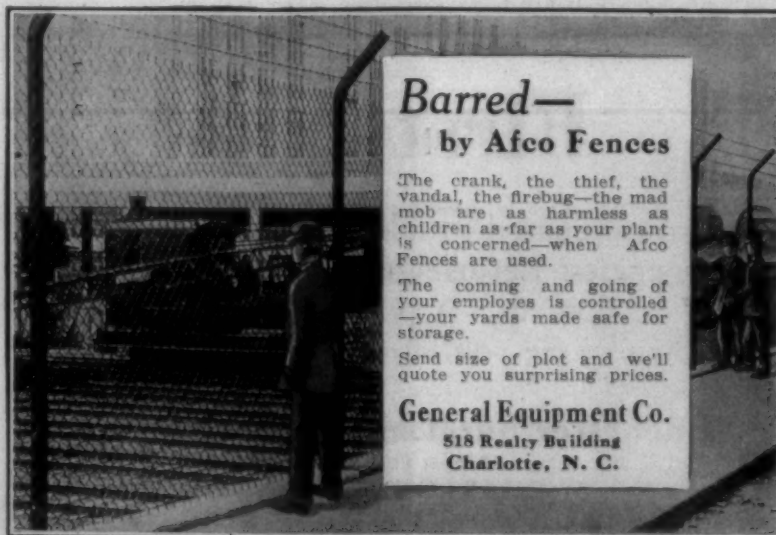
The crank, the thief, the vandal, the firebug—the mad mob are as harmless as children as far as your plant is concerned—when Afco Fences are used.

The coming and going of your employees is controlled—your yards made safe for storage.

Send size of plot and we'll quote you surprising prices.

General Equipment Co.

518 Realty Building
Charlotte, N. C.



Weekly Letter of J. Spencer Turner Company.

The violent advance in the cotton market the past week has completely demoralized the trade in the Philadelphia section. The advance has been so rapid and unexpected that buyers had no way of knowing what to expect next. They have, of course, in a great many cases endeavored to purchase yarn but have been met by such high quotations that they have invariably decided that it was not the time to buy, their idea being that such a rapid advance could not, and would not hold. They all concede that we are in for higher prices, but they do not believe there is enough business behind the movement to sustain prices at the present high level. Some buyers even predict that cotton will go back to a 15-cent level, and figuring the cost of yarn on this basis, believe that they could do a satisfactory business. They do not believe that there is enough business in the country as yet to enable them to get prices for their merchandise that they would have to get considering the present prices for yarns.

One of the largest manufacturers of cotton worsted men's wear fabrics stated today that on being quoted 36 cents for 20-2 and 42 cents for 30-2, he immediately called up his New York agent and notified him to withdraw all their lines from the market and to turn down further sales, his reason being that his goods were priced on the basis of 20-2 at 30 cents and 30-2 at 33 cents, he having figured a short while ago that this would be a fair basis on which to work. On this basis he secured considerable business and bought a fair quantity of yarn, but he is not covered on yarns necessary to keep his plant running on the basis of the price at which he is now selling his merchandise. He believes that the moment he advances the price on his merchandise, he will not receive any more business; therefore his decision to withdraw his lines until the market settles. This illustrates

the position of a great many manufacturers, the majority of whom were beginning to have confidence enough to buy yarns necessary to run their plants for two or three months on the basis of prices as prevailing a week or ten days ago. The advance since then, however, has upset their calculations completely. Those who predicted that prices could not continue to advance and that the price level would readjust itself to a more conservative basis, have been encouraged in this belief by the action of the cotton market the past two days. Therefore, this class of buyer is not at all inclined to buy any yarn at the present time, believing that when the market finally settles to a sane basis, the prices will be considerably lower, although nothing like as low as formerly.

Where buyers have enough courage to buy yarn either because they believe in the advance or because they actually require the yarn, it is difficult to close a sale due to the fact that prices are changing hourly and daily, and commission houses are consequently unable to quote a firm price. They can simply quote an approximate price, or subject to mill confirmation, but by the time the buyer has received his different quotations and decided which is the better, he is confronted by a new quotation. This very situation has prevented considerable business from being closed.

Regarding the New England market, what had promised to be a very good month for yarn sales has been paralyzed by the rapid advance of the cotton market, at least for the present. Of course there has been quite some business placed but nothing like the quantity that would have been placed had the market not run wild. A good many consumers in that territory were satisfied that the conditions would eventually be helpful to all, but they say now that they are going backward this week in their effort to obtain new business when they mention higher prices.

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All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently executed at reasonable prices.

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Works and Main Office

85-105 Doremus Ave., NEWARK, N. J.*Manufacturers of***Dyestuffs, Chemicals and Oils**Southern Representative, **MAX EINSTEIN**, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.**Why a Morse Silent Chain**

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive, The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?

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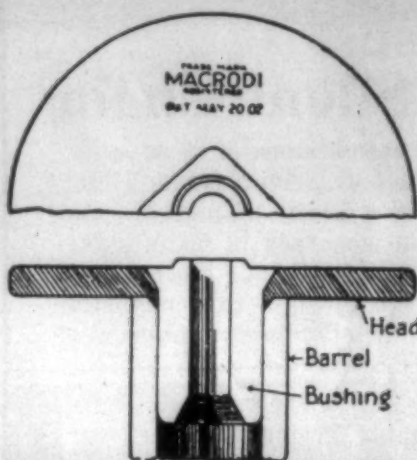
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FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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VISIT OUR BOOTHS No. 828—830—832, Seventh National Chemical Exposition, 8th Coast Artillery Armory, New York, Week of Sept. 12th.

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*“Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving”*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium

CAUSTIC SODA—LYE—SODA ASH
BLEACHING POWDER — BI-CARBONATE OF SODA
SOAP POWDER—AND OTHER
CHEMICALS
WRITE FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS
PAINE CHEMICAL COMPANY
ATHENS, GA.

Wanted—Second Hand in Weaving.

Want second hand in weaving. Draper, looms on fine sheetings; good job. Address J. A. R., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Salesman Wants Position.

Salesman of 12 years' experience would be pleased to hear from firms wishing representation in North and South Carolina. Best of references. Address Salesman, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Foster Winder for Cones.

Wanted—One 100-spindle, Model 30, Foster Winder for Cones. Must be in condition and price reasonable. Address C. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Card Grinder Wanted.

Wanted—One Card Grinder for Mason Cards; \$19.90 weekly, 55 hours per week. Apply Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C.

Drawing-in Machine Man and Slasher Tender.

Want drawing-in machine man and slasher tender for first class mill on fine sheeting. Desirable location. Address J. A. R., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Used Machinery for Sale.

For sale—Line of Kitson picking machinery, consisting of breaker, intermediate and finisher. All 40-inch laps, single neater, two blades. In excellent condition and can make prompt shipment. Address Kitson, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Bookkeepers.

We are in touch with several experienced in cotton mill work. Any mill needing an office man can get in touch with them through Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Roller Top Cards Wanted

Wanted—Four Roller Top Cards for short fibre cotton. Must be in good condition. Give make description and price. Address Southern Aseptic Laboratories, Columbia, S. C.

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B&L Bleaching Oil to Produce a Foundation
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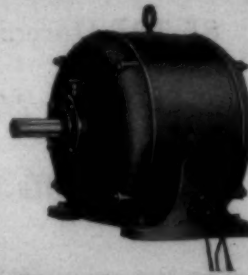
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The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3156.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly experienced on Jacquard work, ducks and plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 3157.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Can furnish reference and handle any size job. Can report at once. Address No. 3158.

WANT position as superintendent of good sized mill. Long experience in mill business and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3159.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic in good mill or bleachery. Have had long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3160.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Forty years of age, practical and technical experience. Good manager of help. Wish to locate in Piedmont Carolinas. Reference as to character and ability. Address 3161.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Now employed but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address No. 3162.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning or master mechanic. Thoroughly experienced in above and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3163.

WANT position as overseer of weave room with Draper looms. Good reference. Long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3164.

WANT position as foreman of roller shop; 22 years experience in roll covering and belt cementing. Could change on short notice. Address No. 3165.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Have been on present job 8 years but mill is closed down now. Have made creditable showing and can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3166.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3167.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. White or colored work. Have had 11 years experience as second hand and 3 as overseer in one mill. 40 years of age and have family. Good reference if wanted. Address No. 3168.

WANT position as manager or superintendent by manufacturer now employed as general superintendent. Wish to change for good reasons. 10 years experience in one of best combed yarn mills in country and 10 years experience in Southern cloth mills. Address No. 3169.

WANT position as carder. 12 years experience as carder. Age 35, married, sober, understand machinery and can get production. Address No. 3170.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have been overseer of one large room for nine years but have good reasons for wanting to change and can furnish excellent reference from present superintendent. Address No. 3171.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large spinning room. Can

furnish reference as to character and ability or demonstrate same. Address No. 3172.

WANT position as master mechanic in medium size mill. Have had number years experience in steam plant and machine shops. Now employed as master mechanic and can furnish reference. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Address No. 3173.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn mill or assistant superintendent of large weaving mill corporation where there is chance for promotion. 37 years of age, unmarried but settled. Address No. 3174.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer in carding in large mill. Young man thoroughly equipped and can give satisfaction. Have had experience in best of mills only and can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 3176.

WANT position as overseer of plain weaving in large mill. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3177.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osnaburgs, prints, drills, twines and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3179.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3180.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy. Have had several years' experience as overseer and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3181.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Experienced in plain and fancy work. Good reference. Address No. 3182.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in North Carolina or Virginia; 35 years old and long experience in mill. Can come at once. Address No. 3183.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 16 years as overseer and second hand; 28 years in mill. Experience on plain or fancy loom. Will take job in Georgia or Alabama. Can furnish A 1 reference. Address No. 3184.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long and varied experience. Have held position in large sheeting mill for some time, but mill is now closed. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3185.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning or superintendent of small mill; 30 years of age; married and have family; considered a hustler. Have no bad habits. A1 reference. Address No. 3186.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either in a large mill. Reference if required. Address No. 3187.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of small yarn mill. Will go anywhere for good job. Can handle any size job. Good character. Address No. 3188.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer one on fine or combed yarns. Best of reference and experience from large mills. Address No. 3189.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3190.

WANT position as general manager or superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill; years of experience. Can furnish best of reference from leading cotton manufacturers. Address No. 3191.

WANT position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 3192.

WANT position as roller coverer. Now employed but wish to make change. Age 32, married, 10 years experience. Reference. Address No. 3193.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Address No. 3194.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Age 44, 20 years experience. Understand combed work. Would like to locate in North Carolina, but would go leawhere. Address No. 3195.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3196.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3197.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in small mill or carding in large mill, or superintendent of small yarn mill; 25 years experience as overseer of carding, spinning, winding and twisting. Well qualified and can furnish reference. Address No. 3198.

WANT position as bookkeeper and office manager or general office work in cotton mill office; 25 years old and can furnish good reference. Address No. 3199.

WANT position in cotton mill office; 12 years experience in this kind of work and for some time have been secretary and treasurer of large mill. Do cost accounting and general office work. Address No. 3200.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and slashing in large mill, either white or colored work. (Prefer Draper looms. Ten years experience as overseer. Address No. 3201.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have had eight years experience. Address No. 3202.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium-sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3203.

WANT position as stenographer, bookkeeper and pay roll clerk for large cotton mill. Experienced. Address No. 3204.

WANT position as superintendent of larn or weaving mill. Experienced and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3205.

WANT position as superintendent of a large weaving or yarn mill. Long and successful experience as superintendent and am seeking position which would mean promotion. Address No. 3206.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Ten years' experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Address No. 3207.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill or overseer of carding and spinning in medium size mill. Best of references. Address No. 3208.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3209.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Long experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3210.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Long experience in all lines of work and can produce satisfactory results. Address No. 3211.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or superintendent of yarn mill. Will go anywhere. Twenty years practical experience in mill and a graduate of two textile schools. Address No. 3212.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000-spindle mill on warp or hosiery yarn, white or colored. Prefer mill equipped to spin variety numbers—from 8's to 30's. Married, age 42, thirty years' in mill and can make what the trade wants. Would consider overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Address No. 3213.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room as assistant superintendent, or superintendent of small damask mill. Ten years' experience, seven as overseer; graduate of N. C. Textile School. Address No. 3214.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Now employed but want to change on account of location. Long

experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3215.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill on plain weaving or yarn, or overseer of carding and spinning. Am 38 years of age; married; 12 years' experience as overseer, three years as superintendent. Good reason for changing. Address No. 3216.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Several years of successful experience and a wide range of work. Reference. Address No. 3217.

WANT position as overseer of carding in mill often to forty thousand spindles. Prefer coarse or medium numbers. Now employed as second hand in large mill. Thirty-three years of age; married, and can furnish good reference from present employer. Address No. 3218.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large yarn or weaving mill on white goods. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3219.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but don't like location; 41 years old; married; 18 years' experience as superintendent and overseer. Can handle any size job. Address No. 3220.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white or colored goods. Many years experience and reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3221.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. At present employed but have good reasons for changing. Age 40, married, with small family. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 3222.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3223.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Employed at present but want larger job. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3224.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Long and successful experience and can furnish good reference. Experienced on white and colored work on all numbers. Address No. 3225.

WANT position as superintendent of good hosiery yarn mill. Can furnish reference from some of best mill men in South. Address No. 3226.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Address No. 3227.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References if wanted. Address No. 3228.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had many years' experience and can give satisfaction on either large or small job. Satisfactory references from past and present employers. Address No. 3233.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of carding or carding and spinning. Now employed as superintendent of combed yarn mill. Have been superintendent and overseer for long term of years; have been with present company for 10 years. Age 36. Good references. Address No. 3234.

WANT position as superintendent or salesman for textile supply house, or office position with mill company. Am textile graduate and have had long and varied experience in mill work. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3235.

WANT position as superintendent, preferably in colored goods mill. Have been superintendent for many years, and have run colored mills on almost every class of goods made in the South. Successfully operated one mill on sheetings for three years and am especially experienced on gingham and outtings. Address No. 3236.

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See Sizing, Starch and Gum.
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Dunn & Co., 15 W. Trade, Charlotte, N. C.
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Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.
Greist Mfg. Co., New Haven, Conn.
Gude & Co., Atlanta, Ga.
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Ivey Mfg. Co., Hickory, N. C.
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Jones Machinery Co., Atlanta, Ga.
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Metallic Drawing Roll Co., Indian Orchard, Mass.
Mees & Mees, Charlotte, N. C.
Metz & Co., H. A., 122 Hudson St., New York.
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New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J.
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Newport Chemical Works, Passaic, N. J.
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S K F Industries, Inc., New York.
Select-O-Phone Corporation, Providence, R. I.
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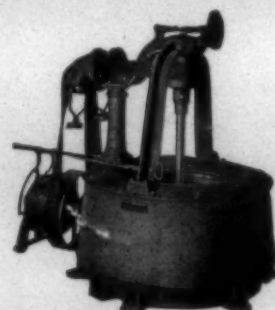
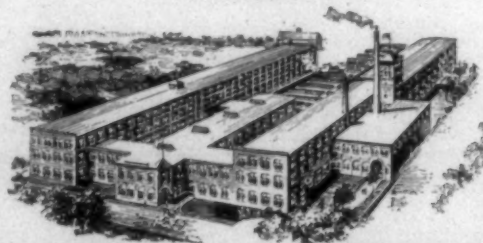
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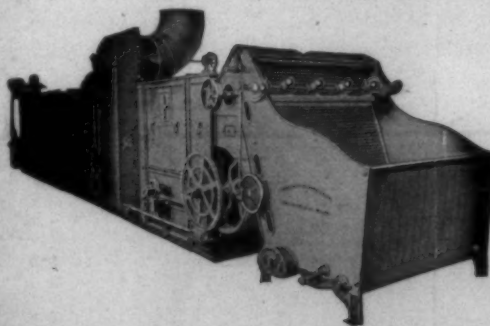
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